The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 24, 1869. VOL. 42: NO 50.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
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Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	20.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter,* (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

ALEX. KING, JR., *ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,* BEDFORD, PA., All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. Office three doors South of the Court House, lately occupied by J. W. Dickerson. nov26

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Building, (second floor.) ☞ Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice. He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c. Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c. ☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE. ..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR, *ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.* Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government. Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1;69:tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN, WOODBERRY, PA., SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17sely

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA. WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C. He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE, DEALER IN CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C. On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call. Bedford April 1. '69.,

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST. Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD. All operations pertaining to *Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry* performed with care and WARRANTED. *Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set,* $8.00 *and upward.* As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL. This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage. N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs. may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA. This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel. The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON, EXCHANGE HOTEL, 31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

PRIVATE BOARDING. Mrs. V. B. TATE has enlarged her residence on Juliana street for the purpose of taking boarders —weekly or yearly. 3dec4t

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

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PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

ITEMS.

THERE are in Iowa, 216 newspapers, of which 147 are Republican, 39 Democratic, 22 neutral or unknown, and eight others variously classed.

IOWA paid last year, to school teachers, $1,440,000, males receiving weekly, on an average, $9.24, and females, $6.79. There are in the State 6,407 school houses, attended by 295,820 scholars.

THE United States Treasury now holds $75,478,800 in Government securities, for which $89,282 13 were paid. The accrued interest on these bonds will amount at the end of the year to $4,528,728. The Treasurer's books show the amount of coupons paid during the month of November to be $12,364,265 50.

ON the 30th of November the Government works at Harper's Ferry were sold at auction. For the musket factory $176,000 was received, and for the rifle factory $30,000. The sale includes the buildings, grounds and the magnificent water power attached to them. The purchasers will use the buildings for manufactories.

A STUDENT of Ann Arbor, Michigan, having remarked that men had more endurance than women, a lady present answered that she would like to see thirteen hundred young men in the University laced up in steel ribbed corsets, with hoops, heavy skirts, trails, high heels, panniers, chignons, and dozens of hair pins sticking in their scalps, cooped up in the house year after year, with no exhilarating exercise, no hopes, aims or ambitions in life, and see if they could stand it as well as the girls. Nothing, said she, but the fact that women, like cats, have nine lives, enables them to survive the present regime to which custom dooms the sex.

SAMANA BAY.—The Consul General of San Domingo, stationed in England, writes to the London *Times* asserting that a treaty for the cession of the Bay of Samana to the United States has been negotiated with the Government of the Republic of San Domingo by Gen. Babcock and Senator Cornelius Cole, of California, the United States Commissioners. This treaty is now awaiting the approval of the United States Senate, and the negotiations had originally in view the annexation of the entire Republic of San Domingo to the United States, and not merely the cession of the Bay of Samana. The letter of the Consul General was elicited in consequence of the publication in the *Times* of a statement that the Bay of Samana had been sold to the United States by the Haytien Government, and that a United States fleet had been sent to those regions in order to protect the purchase from the revolutionary armies of Hayti. The Consul General says there are no revolutionary disturbances in San Domingo, and that Samana Bay belongs to San Domingo, and not to Hayti.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* says: The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided (Judge Sharswood delivering the opinion (that a mortgagee or purchaser at sheriff's sale, is not bound to look beyond the judgement docket to ascertain whether the entries thereon are properly made by authority, and that where there is a defective entry of a judgment, or an authorized entry of satisfaction, the prothonotary is liable for damages to the party injured. Hence, where the prothonotary, without the authority of the court, entered on his docket against a judgement, "satisfied on *fi. fa.*," it was held that the entry was perfectly regular and conclusive as to third persons to whom the judgement itself regularly docketed was constructive notice, and that it was not necessary to search further and ascertain whether there was any record of an order of the court directing such satisfaction.

IMPORTS.—The relative importance of the several customs districts in the United States is shown by the recent report of the Bureau of Statistics. The total importations were $437,309,368. New York received more than half of the whole amount —$295,117,682. The next heaviest business was done at the combined cites of Boston and Charleston, constituting one port, and amounted to $44,636,967. Much of this is Canadian trade. San Francisco, with the whole Pacific tributary to her, received but $18,088,901, and next in rank and amount was the exclusively manufacturing city of Philadelphia, reporting $15,957,556. Baltimore pressed close upon her with $15,863,032, and New Orleans follows with $11,414,893. Portland reaches nearly three millions. Brazos exceeds twelve hundred thousand, but no other port exceeds a million. The northern frontier, however, has a third place, when aggregated. Its collective amounts reach $19,062,041 from the extreme west to the extreme east, and show what our business with the Dominion may some time become. A noticeable feature, says the Washington *Chronicle*, is the insignificance of the amounts imported at some of the best ports of the Southern States. Savannah importing only $748,977, Charleston $401,244, Mobile $413,439, and Norfolk, which has perhaps, the best harbor on the Atlantic coast, and is near the site of the first English colony in America, only $205,591.

HOW TO MAKE A FORTUNE.—Take earnestly hold of life, as capacitated for, and destined to, a high and noble purpose. Study closely the mind's bent for labor or a profession. Adopt it early, and pursue it steadily, never looking back to the turning furrow, but forward, to the new ground that ever remains to be broken. Means and ways are abundant to every man's success, if will and actions are rightly adapted to them. Our rich men and our great men have carved their paths to fortune, and by this internal principle—a principle that cannot fail to reward its votary, if it is resolutely pursued. To sigh or repine over the lack of inheritance is unmanly. Every man should strive to be a creator instead of an inheritor. He should bequeath instead of borrow. The human race, in this respect, want dignity and discipline. They prefer to wield the sword of valorous forefathers, to forging their own weapons. This is a mean and ignoble spirit. Let every man be conscious of the power in him and the Providence over him, and fight his own battles with his own good lance. Let him feel that it is better to earn a crust than to inherit coffers of gold. This spirit of self nobility once learned, and every man will discover within himself, under God, the elements and capacities of wealth. He will be rich, inestimably rich in self-resources, and can lift his face proudly and meet the noblest among men.

Poetry.

HAVE COURAGE TO SAY NO.

You're starting to-day on life' journey,
Alone on the highway of life;
You'll meet with a thousand temptations
Each city with evil is rife.
This world is a stage of excitement—
There's danger wherever you go—
But if you are tempted in weakness,
Have courage, my boy, to say No.

The syren's sweet song may allure you,
Beware of her cunning and art;
Whenever you see her approaching,
Be guarded and haste to depart.
The billiard saloons are inviting,
Decked out in their tinsel and show;
You may be invited to enter—
Have courage, my boy, to say No.

The bright ruby wine may be offered;
No matter how tempting it be,
From poison that stings like an adder,
My boy, have the courage to flee.
The gambling hells are before you,
Their lights, how they dance to and fro
If you should be tempted to enter,
Think twice, even thrice, ere you go.

In courage alone lies your safety,
When you the long journey begin,
And trust that a Heavenly father,
Will keep you unspotted from sin.
Temptations will go on increasing,
As streams from a rivulet flow,
But if you are true to your manhood,
Have the courage, my boy, to say No.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Reports of the Comptroller of the Currency, of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1869.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The annual report of the Comptroller of the currency shows 1620 Banks in active operation. Their condition is more gratifying than formerly. The opportunity afforded speculators to inflate the money market is almost entirely done away with, and the banks have more complete control of their affairs.

The Comptroller recommends the passage of an act requiring all banks that go into liquidation to deposit legal tender notes for their outstanding circulation, and to take up their bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for their circulation within sixty days from the date of the vote of the stockholders to wind up. He also recommends that all taxes on banks be made returnable and payable to the Treasurer of the United States, including the special tax and dividend tax now payable to the District Collectors; That the compensation of Bank Examiners be increased, and provision be made for its assessment upon the banks examined, and an increase to a fair compensation of persons employed under him in the Currency Bureau.

The recommendation looking to the establishment of a central redeeming agency in New York in the last annual report is renewed.

The Comptroller says the legal prohibition to banks to hire deposits is not sufficiently explicit or positive to prevent it, and hints at legislation to that end.

The Comptroller argues in favor of the National Banking System as the cause of the ease in the money market, and lower rates of interest than would otherwise be obtained. He thinks the government circulation which is not convertible, and therefore not elastic, should be withdrawn and be substituted by National Bank notes, which are nominally redeemable, and are certainly amendable to the laws of trade. No check for limitation should be imposed on the latter, other than the law of supply and demand. A self adjusting system of currency is, the only one that is adapted to the exigencies of trade, and to the wants of the country, and it is a vital question at this time, whether this result can be reached before the return of specie payment. If possible at all it is only through the agency of National Banks. The machinery of the Government is not adapted to such ends; and further, if possible, it is so only upon the adoption of a policy which will tend gradually, but surely to the resumption of specie payments. It must be a gradual development of a process which shall at all times and under all circumstances, be exchangeable for coin, either of paper, legal tenders or of gold. A paper currency which shall gradually increase with the legal tenders for its redemption shall gradually decrease in such ratio as a healthy demand for banking facilities may determine, while free banking may thus be established with safety anterior to specie payment, conditioned only on the withdrawal and cancellation of a legal tender dollar for every dollar of banking currency issued. Free banking upon a specie basis may also be permitted with safety and without delay. With details properly adjusted, banks may be established with authority to issue and put in circulation gold notes—limiting the amount only by the ability of the banks to comply with the necessary conditions—and redeem their issues. By the establishment of banks on specie basis, the resumption of specie payments is only anticipated, and familiarity with gold values will do much to relieve the subject of the mystery with which it is associated in the minds of many looking forward to the day when uniform values shall again prevail. It may be that by wise legislation now, a banking system can be established truly national in its character and scope, which will furnish a sound currency of uniform value in every State in this Union.

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT.

Gen. Sherman, in his report, which will be submitted to Congress on Monday, opposes any further reduction of the army. He says the entire army is on duty, and he has constant calls for more troops, which cannot be granted. He calls for the President's earnest attention to this matter, that Congress may be appealed to not to diminish the military establishment, because of the great extent of country, the unsettled character of a large region measured north, south, east and west, by thousands of miles; the acts of the Indians who inhabit this region, and the growing necessities of offording greater protection to the roads that traverse this region, and the mining and agricultural interest therein. While the nation at large is at peace, a state of *quasi* war continues to exist over one-half of its extent, and troops therein are exposed to labors, murders, fights and dangers that amount to war. Withdrawing or largely diminishing the troops in Texas, the Indian country, Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, Idaho, or Alaska, as well as in some parts of the Southern States, would, he believes, result in sustaining things amounting to an anarchy.

He refers to the labors and exposures of the officers and men, and hopes that they will receive the assurance to which they are fairly entitled, that their labors are appreciated. Officers have been required to perform the duties of Indian agents, sheriffs, &c., foreign to their military training, and have done this duty without murmur and with marked intelligence. Never, he says, has he known the army officers so poor, but they hope by the appreciation of currency their compensation will soon become more satisfactory. Any diminution of their pay would result in the loss to their service of every good office, to the extreme damage of the army itself.

General Sherman advises the adoption by Congress of the new army regulations as prepared by the Special Board of officers.

In referring to the army consolidation he says there are five hundred and nine unattached officers, of whom one hundred and fifty six are awaiting orders. The number of retired officers is one hundred and seventy seven. He urges that cavalry and artillery regiments be officered alike in regimental and company organizations, and asks for an extra Lieutenant for cavalry companies. He urges that it is unjust that the reduction of the army should fall exclusively upon the infantry arm of the service, and recommends that after Congress has enacted the necessary laws, the President assemble a board of disinterested general officers to whom shall be committed the whole matter of reduction and reorganization.

Gen. Sherman comments upon what he called the absurdity of the Staff of Army making their own reports to the Secretary of War. If this be continued, he says, we have the absurdity of the Gen. commanding the army with his chief staff officers reporting to somebody else. He hopes for legislation that will allow officers of the army to call upon the Gen. for troops, instead of the President.

He advocates an increase of pay for the soldiers. He recommends that forts covering the cities of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco, be completed as soon as possible.

He calls attention to the earnest recommendation of Gen. Thomas, that Seal Island of Alaska, St. Paul, and St. George be sold to the highest bidder. He is informed that parties in San Francisco are ready to bid several millions of dollars, which, he says, would go far towards indemnifying the Government for the otherwise poor and costly county.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, Nov. 20. SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the tabular statement made up from the accounts kept in this office which the Secretary of the Treasury is required to lay before Congress. They are as follows: Table A—Showing the receipts from each specific source of revenue and the amount refunded in each collection district, State and Territory of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869. Table B—showing the number and value of Internal Revenue stamps ordered monthly by the Commissioner and monthly receipts from purchases of Internal Revenue stamps, the commissions allowed on the same, and receipts from agents for the sale of stamps for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869. Table C, showing the Territorial distribution of Internal Revenue from various sources in the United States. Table D, showing the total collections from each specific of Revenue for the fiscal years ending June 30th, 1863, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, and 69, respectively. Table F, showing the rates of receipts from specific sources to the aggregate of all collections for the fiscal years ending June 30th, 1864, 65, 66, 67, 68, and 69, respectively. Table F, abstract of reports of the District Attorneys concerning suits and prosecutions under the internal revenue laws. The total receipts from internal revenue sources, exclusive of the direct tax upon lands, and the duty upon the circulation and deposits of National banks, were for the fiscal year 1869, $160,039,344.29. This includes the sums refunded for taxes illegally assessed and collected, amounting to $360,233.12, nearly all of which was for taxes assessed and collected in previous years.

For the fiscal year 1868 there were refunded $1,018,334.81. Drawbacks were also allowed to the amount of $1,379,980.01. No drawbacks were allowed during the fiscal year 1869 by this Bureau, excepting on general merchandise, under section 171 of the act of March 31st, 1868, to ale and patent medicens, amounting to $377,411.21. The drawback on rum and alchohol is not allowed by this Bureau.

The receipts for the current year are estimated at $176,000,000.

A comparative statement is submitted showing the total receipts from the same general sources of taxation for the first six months of the fiscal year 1868 and 1869, from July to December, 1868 inclusive, $67,296,388; from July to December, 1867, inclusive, $66,110,039; total gain for the first six months of 1869, $1,186,358.

A comparative statement is submitted showing the total receipts from the same sources for the last six months of the fiscal years 1868 and 1869: From January to June, 1869, inclusive, $90,542,760. From January to June, 1868, inclusive, $94,479,948. Total gain for the last six months of 1869 over that of 1868, $26,062,912, or 18-10 per cent. During this period the amount gained on spirits is $9,586,522. The amount gained in stamps $608,335. Amount gained on sales $1,666,104. The greatest loss from any one source of taxation for this period was on incomes, which amounts to $8,747,499. In special taxes not including under spirits, tobacco, &c., the loss was $1,435,719. It is worthy of special notice that in regard to receipts from tobacco since January 1st, 1869, and hereafter referred to as being largely increased, the loss of Revenue on this article for the preceding six months amounts to $68,232, and it should be borne in mind in considering this loss, that the present system of collecting the tax on tobacco had not gone into full operation prior to January 1st, 1869.

Total gain for the above period, $26,062,812, or 40 per cent. It will be observed that the gain on distilled spirits during the period of comparison is $2,678,429, on tobacco, $4,768,844; on fermented liquors, $91,174; on incomes. $2,038,757, on stamps, $850,515, from gas companies. $134,687; from banks and bankers, $135,698. The only articles on which a loss was sustained are legacies, successions and penalties, special taxes not included under spirits, &c. These aggregate only $802,732. Receipts from same general sources for the six months ending September 30th, 1868 and 1869, from April to September, 1869, inclusive $102,861,950- Twenty-six districts for this period not returned, are estimated at $1,516,000. Total amount for this period, $104,377,950. From April to September, 1869, inclusive, $80,543,082.

The aggregate receipts for the present year will be increased by returns from the twenty-six districts, amounting, it is estimated, to $1,516,000. Total gain, not including receipts from those districts, $22,318,186. If the receipts from the unreported districts equal the above estimates the gain will be $23,834,869, or 29½ per cent. During this period the gain on spirits is $1,100,115,13; tobacco, $66,085,30; on sales, $11,016,01; on incomes, $27,729,11; on stamps, $7,048,60; from bank and bankers, $3,274,33.

The gain on spirits during this six months of comparison is not so large by nearly $6,000,000 as it was for the six months ending the 30th of June last. This is accounted for by the circumstances that the old spirits in bonded warehouse on the 30th of August, 1868, when the new law went into effect, were all by operation of law to be withdrawn from bond and the tax to be paid prior to July 1st, 1869. It is a fact, however, that the gain on tobacco for this period of comparison exceeded that for the six months ending June 30th 1868, by $2,000,000, showing a steady and continuous increase from this source.

The gains on stamps, incomes and sales correspond very nearly with the gains on those articles for the six months of comparison ending June 30th, 1869.

Referring to gains on spirits and tobacco for these periods it seems proper to say there is every cause for congratulation that the law of July 20th 1868, taxing these articles, was enacted.

SPIRITS.—In considering the increase of revenue from distilled spirits for the last six months of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, the subjoined facts should be remembered. There were in the bonded warehouses on the 1st of July, 1868, as shown by the accounts kept in this office, 27,278,420 gallons of spirits. This included all claims for leakage then outstanding, and a large quantity claimed to have been destroyed by the burning of revenue bonded warehouses, as well as certain amounts which had been previously withdrawn upon fraudulent bonds, and still unaccounted for. Under the provisions of the act of July 20th, 1868, as amended, all spirits in bonded warehouses at the time of the passage of the act, were required to be withdrawn and the tax paid thereon prior to July 1st, 1869, and by this requirement 24,383,951 gallons of spirits were necessarily forced upon the market during the fiscal year, and served to that extent to increase the returns from this source, while on the first of July, 1869, there remained in bonded warehouses, of the new product, only 16,663,838 gallons. It thus appears that the quantity of spirits in bond to be withdrawn and the tax to be paid during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1870, is less by nearly eight millions of gallons, than the quantity which was compelled to be withdrawn and the tax paid for the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1869.

The following statement exhibiting the movements in distilled spirits is made from statistics furnished by the division in charge of the subject in this bureau, and although the figures may not be absolutely acurate, they approximate so nearly as to be deemed reliable. Number of gallons withdrawn from bonded warehouses from July 1st, 1868, to June 30th, 1869, produced prior to July 1st 1868, at fifty cents per gallon, 24,383,951; produced prior to July 1st 1868, on which tax was paid at $2 per gallon, 99,961. Total galons of distilled spirits, old product, 24,479,512. Number of gallons of apple brandy produced prior to July 1st 1868, and tax paid after that date at $2 per gallon, 37,122. Total gallons, 24,517,634. Number of gallons, spirits produced from July 20th 1868, to June 30, 1869, on which tax was collected at 50 cents per gallon 39,704,046. Number of gallons of grape and apple brandy, tax paid at 50 cents per gallon, 871,737. Total gallons, 85,578,854. Total amount on which tax was collected, 62,092,417. Number of gallons withdrawn for consumption and export from July 1st 1867, to June 30th 1868, 10,936,647; of this was exported with payment of tax, 452,707; on which tax was collected for the fiscal year 1868, 6.706,546; from which it appears that the amount for which the tax was collected for 1869, exceeded that for 1868, 55,382,870 gallons. There was produced during the year and in bond July 1st, 1868, 5,459,704 gallons. It would appear also, if the records of this office exhibit fully all the spirits that were consumed and exported during the two years, that for the year 1869 the consumption and exportation exceeded that of 1878 to the extent of 51,155,770 gallons. These figures are presented not for the purpose of showing the true amount of production and consumption of distilled spirits, but to exhibit the fact that prior to the law of June 30th 1868, the Government did not collect a tenth part af its tax on distilled spirits.

The total amount collected on the annual list of incomes in 1867 was $67,417,757; for 1868, $23,390,370. for 1869, up to November 25th $293,680. This last sum will be increased to an amount of over $26,000,000. As this tax expires with the assessment for 1870 it will be for Congress to determine whether we can part entirely with the receipts from this source of revenue, and if not, whether any substitute can be devised more just and equitable, and a less burdensome one to the payers. If the income from this source cannot be spared from the general receipts, and other objects cannot be found more acceptable as a substitute, it is for Congress to determine whether or not the tax shall be renewed. In considering this question after determining the total amount which ought to be realized by the present system without reference to incomes, the question will present itself whether the entire income taxes now assessed shall be revised, or shall be renewed at a less rate of taxation. My opinion is that as long as a large internal revenue is required by the financial necessities of the Government, a portion of that revenue should be collected from incomes.

SUPERVISORS AND DETECTIVES.—The policy of changing supervisors from one jurisdiction to another has been found to be advantageous. It inspires new zeal and energy in the officers and frequently relieves them from local embarrassments that tend to diminish their usefulness. This office has proved of great importance to the service, and should always be filled with men of undoubted integrity and capacity, who possess a high order of general business qualifications. The present salary is not always sufficient to command such qualifications, and I venture to recommend the propriety and economy of increasing the salary. The apparent reason for placing the appointment of Supervisor where it now rests no longer exists, and is not likely to again occur. I would therefore suggest that the law be amended so that this officer shall be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Detectives, as they are now termed by law, are in fact the assistants of supervisors. The name has proved of no advantage to the service, and is generally regarded as odious, and for this reason many very competent men have been unwilling to accept of the appointment of detectives. I am of the opinion that the public service would be promoted by changing the name to that of assistant supervisor, leaving the manner of appointment, the tenure of office and compensation as now provided by law.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS NOT UNJUST OR BURDENSOME.

Of the total receipts of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year 1869 there were collected from the following sources: Spirits $45,062,204; tobacco $23,430,708; fermented liquors $60,998.79; incomes and salaries $34,791,856; stamps $16,420,710; banks and bankers $3,335,517; legacies and successions $2,434,593; schedule A and passports $912,414; gas companies $2,116,006; from the other sources $25,471,359. Total $160,039,344. The amount from other sources was collected from the gross receipts of railroads, insurance and express companies, from the sales of brokers, dealers and manufacturers, from special taxes and from penalties and miscellaneous sources.

It is estimated that at least ninety per cent. of the entire receipts was collected from a few objects and sources, all of which may be classed as luxuries, or as the accumulated and associated wealth of the country. It is difficult to see how the necessary revenue from internal sources can be obtained with much greater respect for labor and more justice to the common industry than is secured by the present law.

I desire to add my opinion that the present system ought, in a short time, if faithfully administered, to yield a revenue not below the following estimate from the following sources: Spirits, $60,000,000. Tobacco, $35,000,000. Fermented liquors, $8,000,000. Incomes, salaries, and schedule A, $40,000,000. Stamps, $20,000,000. Banks and Bankers, $3,500,000. Legacies and successions $4,000,000. Gas Companies, $2,500,000. Total, $173,000,000.

EXPENSES OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE.

There were paid, for expenses incident to the collection of the revenue for 1868, $8,776,814; for 1869, $7,395,395. Deduct the amount paid to storekeepers, Act of July 20, 1867, $608,918, leaving for this year, on the basis of the account for 1868, $6,885,477; decrease in favor of 1869, $1,891,337.

By an amendment to the act of July 20, 1868, passed March 4, 1869, the compensation of storekeepers is to be repaid to the Government by the manufacturers of distilled spirits and owners of warehouses. These repayments are found to be difficult to collect, and I am of the opinion that this mode of paying storekeepers should be abolished at once. Only $175,785 of the amount expended by the Government for this purpose had been repaid on the 30th of June 1869.

After July 20th, 1868, and prior to June 30th, 1869, a period of eleven months, the number of gallons of spirits shown by the records of this office to have been produced, and the tax paid thereon, was 36,705,046, and of brandy from fruit during the same period, 871,727. Total on which the tax was collected, 37,575,783; produced during the same period and remaining in bond July 1st, 1869, 16,663,838; showing a production in the eleven months of 54,239,621, being at the yearly rate of 59,170,496 gallons.

The following summary from the statistical reports will convey some idea of the magnitude and importance of this bureau's labors. Number of seizures for violation of law for the fiscal year of 1853, 1,744; number of seizures for violation of law for the first quarter of 1870, 1,021; number of cases compromised during the fiscal year 1869, 152. Amount received as tax thereon $15,600.486; assessed penalties fixed by law $44,130.63; in lieu of fines, penalties and forfeitures $125,169.98; number of cases compromised during the first quarter of 1870, 144. Amount received as tax thereon $79,227,39; assessed penalties fixed by law $10,611,06; in lieu of fines, penalties and forfeitures $5,831,708; number of compromise opinions prepared from March 11th to September 30th, 1869, 304. These cases occur throughout the entire country, involving extensive litigation, the preparation for and conduct of which on the part of the Government consumes a large share of the time and attention of this office, and constitutes in itself an important business. Number of suits brought in Federal courts during the fiscal year 1869, 4,578.

The number of distilleries registered is 864; number of officers connected with the Internal Revenue service who report to the Bureau, 6,003.

In concluding this report, I desire to acknowledge my obligations to the officers and the clerks, both male and female, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, for their valuable assistance, for their honest devotion to the public service, and for the very faithful discharge of their official duties.

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

To Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of Treasury.

A FRENCH writer has said that to dream gloriously, you must act gloriously when awake; and to bring angels down to hold converse with you in your sleep, you must abor in the cause of virtue during the day.

POVERTY and pride are inconvenient companions, but when idleness unites with them, the debth of wretchedness is attained.

WHEN once infidelity can pursuade men that they shall die like beasts, they will soon be brought to live like beasts.

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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

ACCOMPLISHED HOUSEWIVES.

How few of the young men now-a-days, who are seeking wives, care to inquire whether the women they propose to marry ever adorn their fingers with thimbles, go to market, or are of that rare class amongst the women of this age and generation, "good housewives?" Anna Dickinson hit the nail on the head in her last lecture—"A Struggle for Life"—when she asserted that nine-tenths of the helplessness, distress and shame of women could be properly traced to unwise tendencies of parents, who labored to teach their daughters everything but that which, in an emergency or in married life, could be made practically useful to them. Young men are as frequently to blame as foolish fathers and mothers. They look for brilliant, not useful women; forgetting the fact that what are termed "brilliant accomplishments" are those which are soonest forgotten by their possessors, and which, in domestic life, generally carry with them the fewest and shallowest of real enjoyments. The performance of a difficult passage on the piano, or the faultless execution of a graceful movement in the dance, are well enough in their way, but they are wretched compensations for sour or heavy bread, badly-cooked steaks, sloppy coffee, slovenly dresses and untidy chambers. It does not of course necessarily follow that a brilliant woman is a poor housewife. Far from it. We have known those who excelled alike upon the piano and gridiron; who plied the broom as gracefully as they twirled the tiny sunshade; who were as neat and cleanly in their hours of domestic leisure and employment as when entertaining company in the parlor or promenading Chestnut street; but these were the exceptions, not the rule. Such women are rare birds—met with once in awhile, and once in awhile only. Mothers and fathers, we want more of them—more good housewives. Have your daughters taught music, and drawing, and French, and dancing, but for theirs, your own, and the sake of the men they may marry, do not forget to acquaint them with the fact that there is connected with their homes such a department as the kitchen, and that the crowning accomplishments of all is to be perfectly familiar, not merely with the locality of this important adjunct to every household, but with the theory and practice of its operations. Send them to market, and teach them to be able to discriminate between a beef steak and a veal cutlet, and to know the difference between a turnip and a head of cabbage—teach them the coveted art and mistery of good bread baking, palatable coffee making, and the thousand and one other little items of culinary knowledge and practice that go to make up the "good housewife." And young men, you who are on the hunt for partners in life, be advised and in making your selection, have a sharp eye to those domestic qualifications to which the old Frenchman's ward gave such decided preference.—*Philadelphia Evening Star.*

PERMISSION EROM THE OFFICE.

The Minneapolis (Minnesota) *Tribune* tells the following good one: An amusing incident, too good to be lost, occurred at the Nicollet, a day or two since. A verdant couple from the vicinity of Winona, who had never traveled outside of the limits of their little native town, fell in love, were married, and on their bridal tour visited Minneapolis. Arriving on the evening train, the turtle doves took rooms at the Nicollet. Before making his toilet the next morning, the young husband's eye rested upon the "rules and regulations" tacked upon the door, and for the purpose of posting himself in the requirements of hotel life, he proceeded to read them. Judge of his surprise, when after careful study, he learned that "Washing in rooms is prohibited, except permission is obtained at the office!"

The young man looked about him. Upon the opposite side of the room were wash

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 24, 1869.

CONGRESSIONAL ECONOMY.

Senator Anthony of Rhode Island, a member of the Congressional Committee on Printing, has made an important movement in the direction of economy in Congressional expenditures. It is no less than the dispensing with a large amount of the printing now done by the government, among which Patent Office Reports and the like make very large items. This public printing is closely allied to the Franking Privilege. Fine books, printed at government expense and postage paid by Government make a very cheap kind of present for purchasing the good will of constituents, and members of Congress are not unmindful of the fact. Such being the case it will easily be understood that the Franking Privilege and the Congressional printing patronage are a source of patronage for the courting of public favor which many Congressmen are loathe to give up. They, like Artemus Ward who was perfectly willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations, are very ready to economize as long as it don't touch their own patronage, but when it comes to that they are quite forgetful of the wants of the people or the loudly expressed wishes of their constituents. This accounts for the difficulty in getting any active measures inaugurated for the abolition of the Franking Abuse. We hope Senator Anthony will push his movement vigorously and link with it the Franking Abuse also. Let us have both wiped out without further ceremony. We hope to see every Congressman who values his reputation as an honest man and a good Republican aid in the good work.

A REPUDIATOR REPUDIATED.

On Thursday the 16th, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Mungen of Ohio, made a speech upon the finances, in which he boldly advocated the repudiation of the National debt. Strange to say he received no sympathy from any quarter. On the contrary, every member of the House, Democrats as well as Republicans, very emphatically declared that they would never endorse such treasonable language, and clinched the whole thing by the adoption of the following resolution, which was passed, with only one vote against it:

Resolved, That the proposition, direct or indirect, to repudiate any portion of the debt of the United States, is unworthy the honor and good name of the nation; and that the House, without distinction of party, hereby sets its seal of condemnation on any and all such propositions.

Thus defending and maintaining our national pride, honor and credit. This decision, coming directly from the representatives of the people, will be regarded by the other nations of the earth as the express will of the American people, thus preserving our credit (as it always has been) good every where.

It is very encouraging to know that the repudiation wing of Democracy has centered in a single district in Ohio, and more encouraging to know that it has been ignominiously condemned by both parties of this great country.

NATIONAL ELECTIONS.

Senator Drake of Missouri, a few days ago introduced a bill to establish uniformity in the Presidential and Congressional Elections. If the elections are to be meddled with, let us have thorough work done. The Presidential elections as now held are very far from giving a fair expression of the will of the people. Let us have the direct vote of the people or such a change as shall give each Congressional district its own independent elector. As at present arranged, a bold fraud in Philadelphia or New York may decide the Presidential election for either of the great states of Pennsylvania or New York with their large electoral votes, in one way, while the honest vote of the people may be just the reverse. It may be, and doubtless is, impossible to entirely prevent frauds, but we have the power to confine their effects to the smallest possible area. If representation in the electoral college is placed on a basis similar to the Congressional and each elector, like the member of Congress, represents the dominant party in that district, we will be much surer hereafter of having a President elected by the people. We hope if Congress begins the work of changing the present arrangement of the elections it will not stop until some such system is devised, as will give us a popular expression of the will of the people in Presidential, as well as other elections.

THE END OF RECIPROCITY.

On Monday the 13th inst., Congress gave the death-blow to Canadian Reciprocity for this session. The measure was brought up in the house and defeated by the overwhelming vote of one hundred and twenty-nine to forty. The President's recommendation had doubtless a good effect and the public sentiment of the country has not gone unheeded. A Canadian delegation arrived in Washington the day before the meeting of Congress for the purpose of lobbying reciprocity treaty through, and opened their campaign with sumptuous dinners and the various measures usually employed in such work, but the their mission has proved a miserable failure. They will return wiser than they came and the people of the United States will rejoice in their departure.

The efforts of the free-traders are just now concentrated on the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means, for the purpose of obtaining a reduction of the tariff rates. We hope to see the committee act in accordance with the President's suggestions on this point, and resist every movement for the reduction of the tariff. Nothing but a firm adherence to the protective policy can avert a disastrous financial crisis. More than twenty iron furnaces were built in Pennsylvania during the last year, every one of which forms a nucleus around which a new industry and prosperity is developed. The same thing will be repeated this year if our iron industry is properly protected. Shall all our prospective industry and prosperity be destroyed for the purpose of gratifying a few foreigners who wish to coin money out of the pauper labor of Europe?

A young man named William E. Gray, a New York broker, swindled the solid men of Wall street out of half a million of dollars a few days ago. The money was obtained by changing $1000 New York State bonds to $10,000 and borrowing money on them as collaterals. The cheat was not discovered untill he had obtained about half a million and decamped. Vigilant search has been made, but up to the present time the officers have not been able to find him.

Hon. John Cessna will accept our thanks for pamphlet copies of the Post Master General's Report, the Report of the Secretary of War and that of the Director of the Philadelphia Mint.

Gold closed in New York on Monday at 3 P. M., at 120¼

Female Suffrage is evidently progressing. The territorial legislature of Wyoming, our last created territory, has passed through both houses the following bill:

Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of Wyoming Territory:

Section 1. That every woman of the age of twenty-one years, residing in this Territory, may, at every election to be holden under the laws thereof, cast her vote. And her rights to the elective franchise and to hold office shall be the same under the election laws of the Territory as those of electors.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

It has been approved by the Governor and will be the law of the territory unless Congress vetoes it, which is not likely. The experiment is evidently destined to receive a speedy trial. The result will be awaited with no inconsiderable amount of curiosity.

In consequence of the resignation of Judge Grier a vacancy exists in the Supreme Court, which is likely to be filled by the appointment of Edwin M. Stanton. No better appointment could be made, and it would only be a fitting reward for the valuable services the Ex Secretary of War has rendered the country. Edwin M. Stanton is a lawyer of eminent ability and if appointed will well sustain the high reputation of our Supreme Bench. Judge Strong of Philadelphia has been urged by his friends for the same position, but it is currently reported that the President will offer him the Attorney Generalship made vacant by the retirement of Hoar. Since writing the above Mr. Stanton has been appointed by the President.

The Bay of Samana, according to the latest reports, has been leased by the United States for a term of fifty years at the rate of $15,000 per year. This news is given out on the return of the Commissioners whose mysterious departure some time ago created considerable excitement. The treaty requires the sanction of Congress before it can become a *bona fide* transaction, but this it will doubtless receive as it obtains for us a most important naval station.

Cuban affairs are still badly muddled. The friends of Cuba report various successes of the insurgents. The Spanish Gunboats are still in or about New York harbor and it is probable efforts will be made by employes of the Cuban Junta to destroy them by torpedoes; three hundred men are said to be employed for the purpose. The government still seems to be in a strange state of uncertainty as to the magnitude of the insurrection.

The Mormons are likely to find themselves in a difficulty shortly. A bill has been introduced in the United States Senate, by Cragin of New Hampshire, to suppress polygamy and put the courts and militia under control of the Governor who is appointed by the President. Brigham will find it a rather serious business when the government forbids his peculiar institution and enforces its decrees with United States soldiers.

It is proposed to change the present method of paying pensions through agents, and make them payable at the nearest post office by means of postal orders to the pensioners. The plan meets with favor among members of Congress and there is a probability of a bill being passed to effect the change.

Hon. John Covode has proven a sufficient number of fraudulent Democratic votes in his district to give him four hundred majority over Foster, his competitor. He will no doubt be awarded the seat.

Gov. Geary has issued his proclamation declaring the payment of $1,725,587 97 interest on the State debt and $362,762 09 of the principal by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

We have long been of the opinion, which we have seen no occasion to change, that every nation has the inherent *right* of levying a tax upon the introduction of foreign merchandise, whether for the purposes of revenue or the protection of home industry, or for both of these objects combined. To what extent and in respect to what articles this tariff right shall be exercised is purely a matter of governmental discretion. All nations must have an adequate revenue, and this they must secure by some system of taxation. The simplest of all the admissible methods, the one least objectionable, and the least likely to be felt as a burden, is a tax on imported merchandise. The addition of *protection* to this object simply makes the tax serve two purposes at the same time—the one being that of revenue, and the other that of protection to domestic industry against the cheaper labor of other countries. A tariff for the latter object, when circumstances require it, is, in our judgment, as legitimate and proper as one that mainly contemplates the former. We see no distinction in the two cases, so far as the right or wisdom of imposing a tariff is concerned. They are both grounded in the imperative necessities of national life.

Experience shows, as a matter of fact, that the American people are the producers and manufacturers of an extended list of articles necessary for their own use and consumption, which are also the products of other countries; but which, owing to the cheaper rate of foreign labor, cannot in this country at present, without the protection of a tariff, be produced at a price that will enable us in our own market to compete with the foreign production. This is the undeniable fact with which we have to deal. Shall American labor then be *undersold* in the home market, and thus be thrown out of employment; or shall it, for the present at least, be protected against the pauper labor of Europe. We have no objection to a free list of articles not produced or producible in this country; but when we come to those that we can ourselves create, and will do so with proper governmental encouragement, then we believe in a protective tariff to the full extent of its necessity, in opposition to the doctrine of free trade.

The American people have, first and last, tried not a few experiments upon this subject—modifying and changing the tariff according to the ascendancy of this or that political party; and facts abundantly show that home industry and home manufactures in large and important branches thereof have flourished when they have been suitably protected, and as uniformly languished when this has not been the case. Such a fact, as a practical guide to legislation, is worth more than a thousand theories. Even if the present price of certain articles be increased by protection, the people can better afford to pay the price than to be *undersold* in their own market by the starvation prices of pauper labor. In the end, as Alexander Hamilton clearly saw, and the history of beet-sugar production in France amply proves, protection that encourages domestic production cheapens the price rather than increases it. Manufactures thus protected make a market for agriculture, and agriculture feeds manufactures, and to a large extent supplies the raw material. We have our workshops in our own country. Consumers and producers are brought into intimate relations with each other; and to both there is a great saving in the tax on transportation. That diversity in the employments of men which is so necessary to public thrift is hence secured.

The tariff question, as we presume, is one of the subjects that will engage the attention of Congress at its present session. We do not object to any revision of the existing tariff that will improve it and make it more generally useful, or relieve it from the charge of favoring special interests; yet we should exceedingly regret any change that would materially reduce the receipts of the Government from this source. It served a most admirable purpose during the war; and, moreover, the Government still needs, and for years to come must have, a large supply of gold, and of this supply the tariff must be the source. The business of the country has adjusted itself to its rates, and unless it can be improved with a high degree of practical certainty its schedule of specific duties had better be left to stand as they are. Manifestly the country does not need a lower tariff when our imports are so much in excess of our exports. We have a large debt on hand, the interest of which must be paid every year, and the principal of which ought to be reduced at the annual rate of at least $50,000,000; and to meet these requirements the Government needs its present gold receipts. The proper place, in our judgment, to lighten the burden of taxation is in the department of internal revenue. Here it is most directly and severely felt, with no benefits arising from protection; and hence here we would afford the relief, without disturbing the existing tariff in its main features and principles. It is wise to let well enough alone.—*The Independent.*

XLIst CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

On the 15th, Mr. Carpenter called up his resolution, declaring, as the sense of the Senate that the Spanish gunboats destined for Cuba, should not be allowed to depart from the United States.

Mr. Sumner thought any discussion upon this question would be premature, as the Senate has no information upon the subject, other than from the newspapers. He believed, however, that in a few days official information would be received in regard to Cuba, and they could then act intelligently.

Mr. Carpenter then addressed the Senate in support of his resolution. He had long waited for some other Senator more able and better informed than himself to urge this matter. With all his warm Western spirit prompting in this matter, he should still for once endeavor to be conservative, and treat this subject calmly. He did not wish that our Government should violate the law of nations nor did he wish that we should shrink from our duty by any fear of the consequences. The President of the United States coincided with the Spanish Government, that a State of war did not exist in Cuba; but this was not his opinion. Mr Carpenter then gave an account of the operations in Cuba; the forces employed on the part of the insurgents, the battles fought, etc. and then discussed internal Law relative to belligerents, quoted from Mr. Everett and others, and held that it was a fact beyond dispute, that a state of actual warfare existed in Cuba. He had expected before this to hear the clarion voice of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) so often raised in behalf of freedom, ringing out the relief of these oppressed patriots. Cuba had, for many years, suffered the most oppressive exaction at the hands of Spain. This infant Republican had abolished slavery in its Constitution, and this should entitle it to the sympathies of our people. He understood that eighteen of the gunboats were to leave the United States day after to-morrow, and it behoved the Senate to act at once.

Mr. Howard asked the number of the forces of the insurgents.

Mr. Sumner, who had taken the floor, said he did not know. We were all in the dark on the subject. He did understand that the warfare now being carried on was a guerrilla one, and that they really had no civil government. Then he was very anxious to know what the Cubans were going to do about slavery. He had heard, but did not vouch for it, that they had a Constitution for foreign consumption, abolishing slavery, and one for home use, continuing it, and while he was on the subject he would say that Spain ought to be heard from. Why does not she abolish slavery?

Mr. Morton—Has she not affirmed it at Porto Rico?

Mr. Sumner—I don't know about that; one thing is certain, Spain is a laggard. It is a disgrace for any civilized country to tolerate slavery. In answer to a question of Mr. Carpenter Mr. Sumner said that there was no question of neutrality in the matter, and could not be until the Cubans were recognized as belligerents.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, called up the House resolution to declare the meaning of the eight hour law.

Mr. Morrill moved as an amendment that the eight hour law be repealed, and proceeded to read an argument in favor of his motion. He held that the fixing by law of the hours of labor was contrary to all sound political economy. That it would be an injury rather than a profit to the workingmen, and that the object of those who passed it was to gain popularity.

Mr. Wilson said at some future time he would reply to the argument of Mr. Morrill. There was no immediate necessity for action on this bill, as the President had so construed the law as to give the full pay for the eight hours, which was just what Congress wanted.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and shortly thereafter adjourned.

HOUSE.

House 15th, Mr. Allison introduced a bill to fix the number of representatives in the House of Representatives and to provide for their apportionment among the several States. Referred to the Committee on the Ninth Census.

Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, from the Committee on the Militia, reported a bill to provide for furnishing, at the expense of the Government, artificial limbs and other supports to honorably discharged officers and soldiers and marines wherever needed during life.

SENATE.

On the 16th, on motion of Mr. Morton the Senate took up the bill to perfect the reconstruction of Georgia; providing for the assembling of the Legislature; the exclusion therefrom of persons ineligible under the Fourteenth Amendment, and permitting no distinction of race or color; said Legislature to be regarded as provisional until the further action of Congress. Mr. Morton's amendment was read, requiring that the Legistature shall be provisional until after it has ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and the State is represented in Congress; and it provides penalties for the exercise of office by ineligible persons.

Mr. Carpenter thought the amendment was unnecessary and pernicious. He said that it might give to the Southern people a good reason to say that while in a condition of duress the terms of their admission were dictated by Congress. He did not want any future Jeff Davis to bring in a bill of exceptions, and move for a new trial.

Mr. Drake said that the rebels of the South should be made to feel the power of Congress; that the infamy of that Georgia Legislature should be wiped out by an act of retribution, and that the loyal men of that State should be represented. It must be understood that there is a Congress of the nation, that wielded the sovereignty of the nation, and whose power could not be strangled by the Supreme Court of any State authority.

Mr. Morton said the original bill required the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment. That could not be absolutely compelled by Congress, but should be imposed among the terms submitted to that State. In the case of the States of Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, the condition was required of the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment, and there should be no exception of Georgia, for her present status was not the fault of Congress, but resulted from her own treachery. There was no security for the reconstruction measures, except by maintaining the principle of universal suffrage. And why should we incur a risk unnecessarily? Those States had gone out of their own will, but they should return only upon the condition to which they had subjected themselves; and now was the time to impose all conditions, for at a subsequent stage it would be useless.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour the unfinished business, being the bill relating to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, was taken up, and after lengthy debate, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Mungen, of Ohio, made a speech in which he advocated the repudiation of the notional debt. After several other speeches by Democrats and Republicans who opposed Mr. Mungen's theory, the House with the exception of a single vote, unanimously

Resolved, That the proposition, direct or indirect, to repudiate any portion of the debt of the United States is unworthy of this House, and unworthy of the honor and good name of the Nation, and that this House, without distinction of party, sets the seal of its condemnation upon any and all such propositions.

Several members doubted whether the Committee of the Whole could, at this time, report such a resolution to the House.

Mr. Garfield then proposed to offer the resolution as a matter of right, but objection was made, when Mr. Fitch insisted upon resuming the floor and proceeded to make a speech in favor of the recognition of Cuban beligerence.

At the conclusion of Mr. Woodward's remarks Mr. Garfield again offered the resolution refering to repudiation, and no objection being made it was adopted by a vote of 133 yeas, 1 nay, (Mr. Johns, of Kentucky.) A large number of Members were present during this vote. The House then adjourned till Monday next.

The Ohio Legislature.

Death of a Member—The Senate a Tie

Columbus, Dec. 17.—The Hon. John Russell, ex-Secretary of the State of Ohio, died at Urbana yesterday. Mr. Russell was a Republican member elect to the Senate from the Tenth district, and his death leaves the Senate a tie.

An election to fill the vacancy in the Senate has been ordered to take place on December 29th. The district is strongly Republican.

DETROIT.

Surrender of a Robber by the Canadian Authorities—Accident to a Breakman, &c.

Detroit, December 20.—The suburban villa of Moses W. Field, which was nearly completed, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss about $20,000. The fire is believed to have originated from the furnace.

Jimmy Elliott, a noted prize fighter, who robbed a man named Finn at Royal Oak some time since and escaped to Canadian authorities into the custody of the proper officials, was conveyed to Royal Oak to be tried for highway robbery.

ENGLAND.

London, Dec, 17.—The Alabama question is again engrossing public attention. The celebrated "Historicus" published a long communication in the *Times* this morning, wherein he asserts that the European States refused to consider Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee "pirates" for the same reason that France long before refused to so regard Benjamin Franklin. The analogy in the cases of Paul Jones and Admiral Semmes, he thinks is complete, and thence goes on to draw the obvious inferences.

The *Daily News*, in an article on Canadian matters, says: "England's settled colonial policy is a marriage of affection, if possible; that failing, one of conveniences. No Cabinet or conference will ever again propose one of force."

The rumor that the Suez Canal would be closed in order that new excavations might be made, is authoritively denied.

The Isthmus of Corinth.

The Hellenic Parliament will shortly discuss the project of cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth. This narrow neck of land separates the Gulfs of Lepanto and Athens, and, uniting the Morea to Continental Greece, is an obstacle to navigation between the Adriatic and the Archipelago, and compels all vessels from the coasts of France, Italy, or Austria, to double Cape Matapan in order to reach the ports of the Levant. The execution of this work, by joining the two seas, would open a new highway to navigation, and vessels from Marseilles, Genoa, Naples and Messina, by passing direct through the Canal of Corinth, would save fourteen hours and a voyage often dangerous, while those from Brindisi, Ancona, and Trieste, would economize twenty-four hours. On each side of the isthmus there exist, if not ports, at least deep bays, in which vessels of large tonnage daily find a safe anchorage.

The Papal States.

Rome, Dec. 18.—The sessions of the Œcumenical Council will be resumed on January 6. The French bishops have protested against the Pope's interference in the deliberations of the Council. The Spanish bishops, both home and colonial, sustain the Pope.

Another reason is given to-day by the Œcumenical Council for the adjournment of the sittings to January 6. The bishops were under the necessity of abandoning the Cathedral of St. Peter's on account of the acoustic imperfection of the hall, and have therefore resolved to hold the sessions hereafter at another place, but which cannot be put in order for several days.

The Council has not yet named the seventy-two members of the three commissions provided for, namely: Discipline, Religious Orders, and Eastern Affairs. The members of the Commission on the Faith have been designated, but their names have not yet been made public.

The India Rubber Manufacture.

The *North American Review* states that there are now in America and Europe more than a hundred and fifty manufactures of india rubber articles, employing from four to five hundred operatives each, and consuming more than ten millions of pounds of gum per annum. The business, too, is considered to be still in its infancy. Certainly it is increasing. Nevertheless, there is no possibility of the demand exceeding the supply. The belt of land around the globe, five hundred miles north and five hundred miles south of the equator, abounds in trees producing the gum, and they can be tapped, it is said, for twenty consecutive seasons. Forty-three thousand of these trees have been counted in a tract of country thirty miles long and eight wide. Each tree yields an average of three tablespoonfuls of sap daily, but the trees are so close together that one man can gather the sap of eighty in a day.

Daring Outrage of Illicit Distillers in South Carolina.

Washington Dec. 17.—Governor Scott, of South Carolina, forwards to the Internal Revenue Office information that A. P. Turner, Deputy Collector of the Third District of that State, on the 6th inst., seized two illicit stills, owned by a man named Scroggs, and moved them to his house. The next morning a crowd of armed men surrounded Turner's house, in Columbia, as he was about to carry the stills to the court house, for the purpose of recovering them. Turner defended himself with a pistol, and the attacking party was well armed with muskets. They fired a number of rounds and he responded with his pistol, scattering his assailants. During the melee Turner's daughter, six years old, was wounded in the shoulder.

Turner afterwards left from the rear of his premises on horseback for assistance. While he was absent a crowd of thirty men armed with muskets, again surrounded the house, led by McKeloy, who demanded of Turner's wife that the stills be given up, which was refused. McKeloy then took his axe and broke open the smoke houses, where the stills were deposited, and the crowd took them away. Turner obtained warrants and caused the arrest of the ringleaders, who were lodged in jail. The rest of the party are still under arms, guarding the stills, of which they have possession. Governor Scott believes that a military force is absolutely necessary in that vicinity to enforce the laws against these parties.

From Cuba.

Simultaneous Sailing of the Ram Triumph from Lewes and the Spanish Gunboats from New York. A Naval Battle Expected—What the Next Twenty four Hours may bring Forth.

A SUSPICIOUS VESSEL.

The rebel ram Atlanta, which has been lying in the Delaware ever since her arrival from Savannah, where she was captured, was lately purchased from the Government, ostensibly by Hayti. Since the purchase the vessel has been thoroughly refitted, and is now in good sea-going condition. The departure of the Atlanta has from week to week been delayed by some trivial excuse; but a few days ago she dropped down the Delaware to Lewes. Her movements have all along been shrouded in complete mystery, and latterly suspicions that she was destined to be used in the interest of the insurgent Cubans became rife.

A STARTLING COINCIDENCE.

It has been currently rumored that she was watching the Spanish gunboats at New York, and last evening, as if in confirmation of the rumor, the two following despatches were received simultaneously at the office of the *Press*:

Lewes, Del. Dec. 19.—The ram Triumph, late Atlanta, said to belong to the Haytien government, went to sea at 4 15 P. M. Despatches were sent off to her before she sailed.

New York, Dec. 19.—At ten o'clock this morning eighteen of the Spanish gunboats, whose departure has been hourly expected during the past week, took up position in the wake of the Spanish war vessel Pizarro, which has been lying in the North river for three weeks, and, following her, steamed slowly down the bay. Few spectators were present, and there was no demonstration whatever. Twelve unfinished gunboats yet remain at the Delamater Works.

OMINOUS.

That portion of the telegram from Lewes, which says that despatches were sent to the Triumph *nee* Atlanta before she went to sea, coupled with the New York despatch announcing the sailing of the Spanish gunboats, would seem to confirm the rumor that the Triumph belonged to the Cubans.

THE TRIUMPH.

is a powerful vessel, built in the most approved manner, and in the event of her meeting the Spanish gunboats the latter would have no alternative but flight. Her sea-going qualities were proved on her voyage from Savannah to Philadelphia.

As matters now stand, it is impossible to say what will be the next development in this mystery. Before night we may learn of the destruction of the modern Spanish armada and we may not. If the Triumph is really a Cuban vessel her presence upon the sea must play havoc with the Spanish navy, which has no man-of-war capable of competing with her.—*Press of the 20th.*

The Soldiers' Orphans' Department.

There is no department of the government of Pennsylvania which reflects more credit upon all connected with it than that which has charge of the maintenance and education of orphans of Pennsylvania's soldiers. Established by Governor Curtin in furtherance of his oft repeated pledge to the departing regiments of the State, it has been fostered and extended by Governor Geary with such faithful and intelligent care that it has grown into a great educational system of incalculable advantage, as it is of high honor, to the Commonwealth.

Governor Geary's good judgement and patriotism were manifested in selecting one of the crippled heroes of the war as the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, and Colonel M'Farland has discharged his novel and onerous duties with a degree of faithfulness and ability worthy of all praise. The foundations of the system were laid by his predecessor, the Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes; but the superstructure, beneath whose kindly shelter nearly four thousand orphaned boys and girls now find protection and education, has been reared and perfected by Colonel M'Farland, with a patient pergeverance, an intelligent comprehension of the requirements of the case, and a rigid regard for the honest and economical expenditure of the public money, which have been most gratifying to all who have taken the trouble to watch the course of his administration.

We take it for granted that Governor Geary will continue this important department of the government under its present efficient direction. Its machinery is all now in good running order, and it is most desirable that the well digested plans of the present excellent superintendent shall be carried into their full effect under the same mind and hand that have devised and arranged them. There is always a certain amount of restless desire to find fault with the most unexceptionable public servants, and Superintendent M'Farland has had his share of unjust criticism and blame from those who have been unwilling to take the little trouble necessary to disabuse their minds of prejudice engendered by foolish and false reports. But the soldiers' orphan schools of the State afford the highest proof of their excellent and constantly improving management, while every detail of the financial affairs of the department invites the freest and fullest scrutiny.

We are glad to learn that Governor Geary contemplates the recommendation of a measure in connection with this Department, which will relieve the State of a portion of its expense, and fix a definite limit to the duration of the system. The present law provides for the care of the orphans of Pennsylvania soldiers who died "in the war," and this law has been liberally construed to include the cases of soldiers dying, from wounds or disease contracted in the service, after the close of the war. It is now proposed to establish a fixed period after the close of the war—say the 1st of May, 1866—as the latest period of orphanage to be recognized by the State, unless the parent died, undischarged from the service, after that period. This will somewhat reduce the number of applicants yet to be received, and will fix a definite point for the expiration of the system.

BRITISH AMERICA.

The Red River Rebellion—Matters Beginning to look Serious.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—The St. Paul *Press* of to-day publishes a letter from Pembina dated December 6th, which says that, however incredible it may appear, it is nevertheless true that Governor McDougal is willing to enlist even savages in order to force his yoke upon the Christian people at Winnipeg.

I learned that McDougal's companies were using every effort to induce the Swanby Indians, near the mouth of the Red river, to declare for Canada and to take up arms in favor of McDougal. The writer says the notorious Shammon, cut-throat and outlaw fiend, who instigated the Sioux to destroy the United States mail, on Ruffler's route to Montana, had been furnished with an outfit, ostensibly to trade with the hostile Sioux, encamped near Mouse river, but with the actual intention of enlisting from four hundred to six hundred of these bloody devils on the side of Canada and McDougal. I am sorry to inform you that Richards, McDougal's Attorney General, has compared the information, and, in the presence of several gentlemen, justified Canada and McDougal in making use of any force obtainable for the purpose of subjugating the Red river people.

A postscript to this letter says: "It is sad news that Colonel Dennis, the Surveyor General of the southwest Territories, has succeeded in raising and arming some two hundred Swanby Indians, with a number of their English half-bred relations, and that they have garrisoned the stone fort. As soon as they form a junction with the Canadians, the Sioux of Minnesota at Portage la Prairie will march upon the provisional force at and near Fort Garry.

General Keil has called in his reserve, who were temporarily absent, and over two hundred men were reported at headquarters, within a few hours' march. A collision is hourly expected.

Another letter says a proclamation spread by McDougal has been captured and suppressed.

Intense excitement exists, and if it comes to bloodshed, Dr. Schutz, Dr. Brown and James Ross will be the first victims, they having from the first advocated the Canadian policy and abused the Hudson Bay Company.

Chicago has a tax rate fixed at $1 50 per $100. The total valuation of real estate in that city this year amounts to $211,171,420. The personal property is assessed at $54,650,940.

SAN DOMINGO.

Details of the Expedition of the Steam Frigate Albany—Lease of the Bay of Samana.

New York, December 20.—Details of the expedition of the Steam Frigate Albany showed that she anchored on November 17, in the harbor of St. Domingo. The following morning the United States Commissioners, General Babcock, General Ingalls and General Sackett of the United States Army, landed and met President Baez and his Cabinet, when negotiations were favorably commenced. With the Dominician authorities one week was exhausted in diplomatic harangues, when the cautious Baez and the cabinet bishops and laymen, or the twenty-four were taken by the Albany to Bari, thirty miles distant, to consult with some inferior official regarding the important subject. Baez and his suite were left there and the frigate, after a short excursion up a pleasant river near by, returned to St. Domingo. The following day twenty-four hours afterwards. The character of the negotiations and their successful completion with an interchange of treaties and necessary documents was announced on the first and second of December.

The ordnance on board the Albany, consisting of a battery of eight guns, both mountain howitzers and rifles, the latter adapted to coast defense, one thousand breach loading muskets, several thousand stand of small arms, and a large amount of every character of ammunition, was landed and turned over to an official deputized by Baez; these, with the $150,000 in gold in possession of United States Commissioners on board, then paid to the Dominician authorities was the first installment necessary to secure the grant in question. The preliminaries thus satisfactorily settled, and the payments agreed upon having been made, the Albany, with the Commissioners and one of President Baez's staff, sailed to the Bay of Samana to take formal possession of the waters and peninsula in the name of the United States. On the 6th of December the United States flag was hoisted on the Island of Carenero, in the Bay of Samana, amidst general joy on the part of the inhabitants. The lease of Samana as already stated is for fifty years, for $150,000 in gold per annum, and the heavy freight that the hold of the Albany contained.

The *Herald* states that the Government of St. Domingo has negotiated a loan for nearly $4,000,000 in gold, for the repayment of which the revenues of the ports of St. Domingo and Puerto Plato to the amount of 58,000 pounds per annum, and the royalties produced from the exports of guano from the Island of Alta Vela, and the duties from coal and mahogony from the Peninsula of Samana are pledged.

Still Another Terrible Mining Disaster—Two Houses, with their Occupants, Cave in—Ten Persons Killed.

Mauch Chunk, Dec. 18.—At Stockton, two miles from Hazleton, about five o'clock this morning, the earth over a mine which has not been worked for fifteen years gave way. One block of houses was swallowed up so quickly that two families living in them had not time to escape, except one girl, who had fled from the house but not far enough to escape from falling. She fell on the houses and was rescued. Those families living in an adjoining block had just time to escape when the whole block went down. There were ten persons swallowed up with the houses. George Swank, his wife and four children, and Mr. Betch, his wife, child and mother were the unfortunates and are still in the mine and must certainly be dead. The Hazelton steam fire engine has been throwing a continuous stream on the mines since daylight. The firemen are doing all in their power. A rope has been extended round the hole and all persons are excluded from the immediate vicinity. The trains are running from Hazleton every hour to the scene of the disaster and will do so until the bodies are all recovered, which will be some time yet, as it is still dangerous to enter on the work of rescue, the earth still continuing to fall in and enlarging the cavity continually. The excitement is very great and increasing. Families in the vicinity are moving out of their houses, fearing they will fall in. It is the general opinion that other houses will fall in. There is also danger of the mines taking fire. Messrs. Kerr and Linderman arrived at the scene of the disaster this afternoon. They are sparing no pains to secure the bodies as speedily as possible.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Resignation of Judge Grier.

It is said that Judge Grier's resignation was delivered to the President on Wednesday evening, to take effect on the first of February. Judge Hoar's nomination was to the vacancy occasioned by the death of Justice Wayne, and now there will be another one to fill. Mr. Stanton is warmly supported by some, and bitterly opposed by others, and the name of Judge Strong, also of Pennsylvania, is mentioned. The following is the letter of the President accepting the resignation of Judge Grier:

Executive Mansion, Dec. 15, 1869.

To the Hon. Robert C. Grier:

Your letter containing the tender of the resignation of your office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to take effect on the first day of February next, has been received by me today, and your resignation is accordingly accepted, to take effect on that date. I sincerely regret the increasing physical infirmities which induce you to retire from the Bench, and with the assurance of my personal sympathy and respect, desire also to express my sense of the ability and uprightness with which your judicial duties have been performed. In looking upon your long and honorable career in the public service, it must be especially gratifying to yourself to remember, as it is my agreeable duty and privilege on this occasion thus distinctly to recognize, the great services which you were able to render to your country in the darkest hour of her history, by the vigor and patriotic firmness with which you upheld the just powers of the Government, and vindicated the right of the nation under the constitution to maintain its own existence. With the hope that your retirement may be cheered by the knowledge of public gratitude, as well as by private affection, I remain, very respectfully, yours. U. S. Grant.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Reformed Church Synod, in session at Philadelphia, have voted in favor of striking the word "German" from their title, and have officially declared the title to be "The Reformed Church of the United States of America."

We advise girls to go West if they want husbands. The excess of men in Ohio is 40,000; in Michigan, 40,000; in Kansas, 15,000; in Missouri, 12,000, and in California, 143,000. On the contrary, there are 50,000 more women than men in New England, and nearly the same excess of females in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey.

It is currently reported that the British Government have been notified, through Mr. Motley, of the readiness of this Government to reopen the Alabama Claims question at once, for settlement here, and that Secretary Fish, after consultation with a majority of the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, has drawn up the principle points of the new treaty which, it is believed, will be acceptable to England, as well as to the Administration of President Grant.

Surgeon General Barnes reports that the health of the army has been remarkably good during the past year, except at Key West, where the yellow fever carried off 18 men. The average mean strength of the army during the current year was 36,820 white and 4,263 colored troops. The number of deaths reported was 473, or thirteen per thousand of mean strength. The medical corps as at present organized is highly extolled, and is believed to be the best in the world, considering the manner in which the troops are distributed.

Pennsylvania Pig Iron.—A petition, signed by over eight thousand citizens of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, against any reduction of duties upon articles that can be produced in this country, has been laid before the Ways and Means Committee by Mr. Cake. At least a score of new furnaces have been erected in Pennsylvania alone within the last two years, and while their operators claim to be able to do a remunerative business under the present tariff, a reduction of twenty per cent. while the price of gold is receding to par, would close half of them, old and new.

A few nights ago a train of some twenty cars was descending an inclined plane on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near Nanticoke, when the cable attached to the train broke, and the cars moved at a fearful rate of speed. A man and woman were on the cars and jumped off. The man fractured a leg and the women was seriously injured, but the jump saved their lives, as the train smashed several cars and a house at the bottom of the plane.

The Methodists have just completed their statistics for this year, and report 10 bishops, 8,830 travelling preachers, 10,340 local preachers, 1,114,712 lay members, 184,226 probationers, churches and parsonages worth $54,115,297, 184,596 Sunday school teachers, and 1,179,984 scholars. In each of these figures there is an advance of from 2 to 10 per cent., except that the bishops remain the same, and the probationers show a decrease of 10.624. The increase of membership has been 140,000 less than the number of probationers last year. The deaths would not amount to a quarter of this number.

Miscellaneous.

TOWER HALL!!

NEW STYLES FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

Our *Stock is unusually full* and *complete*, comprising many entirely *new* and *desirable styles* of *goods* manufactured into MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' READY-MADE GARMENTS *of all kinds, styles and sizes.*

The most *stylish goods, cut in the latest fashion* as well as *plainer* and *more moderate styles*, suited to all tastes, and better in STYLE, FIT and WORKMANSHIP, than any other stock of READY MADE CLOTHING in Philadelphia.

Also a choice selection of NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS IN THE PIECE.

which will be made up to order in the BEST and FINEST MANNER for those who prefer. ALL PRICES GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE, AND FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER IN ALL CASES, OR THE SALE CANCELLED AND MONEY REFUNDED.

Sample of material sent by mail when desired, for garments either ready made or made to order.

Halfway between Fifth and Sixth Sts. { Bennet & Co., Tower Hall, 518 Market St., PHILADELPHIA. AND 600 Broadway, New York.

22oct3m

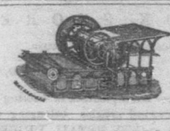
ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Administrator of the Estate of John Corley, Jr., late of Juniata township, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will sell the real estate of said deceased, at public outery, on the premises, in said township, on *THURSDAY, the 30th day of December*, A. D. 1869, to wit:

No. 1. MANSION TRACT, composed of two tracts of land, one containing 84 acres 37 perches, patented to Mr. M. Straney; the other containing 157 acres, being part of No. 12 church lands, leased to Geo. Ritter for 99 years, renewable forever, subject to the payment of an annual rent of $7.88. About 80 acres cleared, with a fine dwelling house, barn and other improvements thereon erected; adjoining lands of Michael Hogan, Jacob Beltz, Alvey Boylan, Peter Reagard, Bastian Wolf and James Leasure; watered by the Juniata River.

No. 2. Part of a tract of land warranted in the name of Jeremiah Woods, containing 265 acres, 79 perches, about 170 acres cleared and under cultivation, having a dwelling house, barn

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 24, 1869.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of the Poor—H. Egulf, Michael, Diehl, and J. L. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Deibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson, *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician* —Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley,
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed, *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Deibaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 502, O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.
The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

IN accordance with a time honored custom, we will issue no paper during holiday week. We sent our readers a double portion of reading matter on the 10th by issuing the message as a supplement and we are sure they will be quite willing to grant the printer a holiday. Our next issue will be January 7th 1870.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.—As this is our last greeting, we embrace the opportunity of wishing a merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all our readers and patrons.

LIVELY.—Our town since the sleighing has begun.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS always on hand at John O. Smith's. tf

IF you want choice Rio Laguayra and Java Coffee go to G. R. Oster & Co. 1m.

THE BEST assortment of Christmas Candies in town, at John O. Smith's. tf

SCHOOL books are selling cheaper at the INQUIRER Book Store than anywhere else in town.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

WANTED.—25,000 *Cash* customers to buy the immense Stock of new winter Goods, just received at Osters new store. 10dc1m

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

WANTED 10,000 persons to smoke G. R. Oster's 5 cent Havana and Yara cigars. 1m

JOHN O. SMITH keeps constantly on hand a fine variety of Cigars and Tobacco. tf

WHERE can I buy Good GOODS at a moderate price, is a question often asked us, we would say to all, go to G. R. Oster & Co. 10dec1m

Now that the Hollidays are at hand, go to G. R. Oster & Co., where you will find a store full of useful articles for gifts. 10dec1m

"100 CHOICE SELECTIONS No. 2," for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

IF you want choice Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and Japan Tea go to G. R. Oster & Co. 1m

IF you want the *cheapest* and best Sugars and Syrups in town go to G. R. Oster & Co. 1m

AMONG the teachers in the Hollidaysburg Seminary are graduates from seven different institutes of learning.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is the most reliable article in use for restoring gray hair to its orignal color and promoting its growth.

J. R. DURBORROW has been commissioned District Deputy Grand Worthy Chief Templar for this county by the Grand Worthy Chief Templar, S. B. Chase.

THE lovers of pleasure bid fair to have a merry Christmas, if favorable circumstances, in the shape of snow and sleighing, can contribute anything toward their enjoyment.

COAL.—A train of sleds loaded with coal from Allegheny stocked our market on last Tuesday. Prices ranged from $5,50 to $6,50 per ton.

THE anniversary exercises of the Ev. Lutheran Sunday School will take place in the Lutheran church on this Friday evening, Dec. 24th, at 6½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

LOTS of fancy articles Albums and new Books at the INQUIRER BookStore, for Christmas presents. Everybody can be accommodated. We will sell books *under price* until Christmas Eve. Come soon and get a first choice.

NEXT week parties attending the Teacher's Institute, will have an opportunity to call at the Inquirer Book Store and purchase a fine Album, Book, or other presents for their next best friend. When you call, don't forget to ask for some of that cheap note paper and other stationery.

TANDEM.—The sporting men of our town have been trying their bands with tandem turn-outs. They are entirely too long drawn out for sleighing. We prefer a little more compactness. For comfort in driving or beauty of style, either two abreast or a single horse is far more desirable.

HALF way up Lookout Mountain, the place where memory is stirred by a thousand thrilling associations, and where the brave boys of both armies met and fought hand to hand, where the blood of both friend and foe was mingled together and ran down the mountain-side in rivulets, is a smooth faced rock, upon which a poor, wounded soldier inscribed the following:

"S. T.—1860—X.—Early in the battle I was wounded, and carried to this spot by two clever 'Yanks.' They bade me farewell, and as they supposed, to die, for I was so weak from the loss of blood that I could but faintly thank them for their kindness. They left in my canteen a part bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS, to which I owe my life for it strengthened me, and kept life within me until help came and my wound was dressed. God bless them for their kindness, and for the PLANTATION BITTERS."

HENRY DAVAGEL,
Company B. 10th Ga.

THE Universal cry, "What shall I buy for Holiday Presents" can be answered best by Parker & Co., 98 & 100 Summer St., Boston, who have an immense variety of Holiday and useful articles, such as all kinds of Fancy Boxes, Writing Desks, Glove Boxes, Albums in Morocco and Gilt and Velvet bindings, real Morocco Shopping Bags, Furnished Reticules, Silver Plated Ware, and Cutlery of all descriptions, Jewelry imitations of the latest styles of solid gold, which cannot be distinguished from the real, &c., &c., and hundreds of the latest and most entertaining Books. Their stock contains almost everything necessary to supply the wants and gratify the tastes of everybody, and they claim that their superior facilities for buying these goods enables them to sell at very much under the regular prices paid for such articles. They want Agents everywhere, to whom they offer most liberal inducements. We call attention to their advertisement in another column.
Dec.3:1m.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.—Next week a teacher's institute will be held in this place. We understand that arrangements have been made to have a very interesting and beneficial session. Certainly there is not a teacher in the county who wishes to prosper in the profession, who will not be willing to give his aid and his presence on that occasion, and surely there is no school board in the county having the interest of the schools at heart, that will not sanction this enterprise. We think all teachers and directors should feel it their duty to attend the institute, for that is the place to discuss school questions, and an interchange of opinion while it can do no harm, may be the means of a great deal of good to our school system.

THE WEATHER.—At six o'clock on Saturday morning it began to snow, and twelve hours later, we had a bed about fifteen iches deep. During the night the wind arose and the snow drifted so much, that on Sunday and Monday, the roads were almost impassable. Since then, the roads have been broken and sleighing and sledding have been pretty good. On Tuesday it grew colder, and blew fine snow all day, increasing in fury after sunset. About midnight the wind fell, and toward daylight it began to rain, and on Wednesday morning our deep bed of snow was converted into slush and water, which rendered travel very disagreeable. Since then it has been raining pretty steady, and we have no signs of quitting as we go to press.

Now is the time to insure. When money is stringent, business men should not forget to insure their property. For many a man's wealth is bound up in his dwelling, or his furniture, or his stock of goods. The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford Connecticut is certainly the most reliable company in which to place the risk of all your wealth. This Company offers superior inducements to farmers to insure their dwellings or barns.
M. A. POINTS, Agent.

SUDDEN changes of weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, &c. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found, than in the timely use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" They possess real merit, and have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, having received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

WINTER.—Tuesday 21st, was the Winter Solstice, or the Sun's greatest declination South, and marked the beginning of Winter, according to the division of the year into seasons. In point of fact, winter has been upon us for some time and we are prepared now to welcome the frost king with about eighteen inches of snow and fine sleighing.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?
ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, news papers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

BLANK receipts for the use of Treasurers of school Districts, and Justices' receipts for county taxes, Executions, Subpœnas, Summonses, all kinds of blanks for school Directors, Judgment notes, Deeds &c., &c., always on hand at the INQUIRER Book Store.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1870, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United Sates and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking.* Send for copies to the Central Manufactory, at Pittsburgh, Pa., or to the nearest dealer in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized word.

DONT forget that the Inquirer Book Store is the place to buy school books, pens, inks, stationery &c.

FARMER'S HELPER
SHOWS HOW to DOUBLE THE PROFITS OF THE FARM, and how farmers and their sons can each make $100 PER MONTH in Winter. 10,000 copies will be mailed free to farmers. Send name and address to
ZEIGLER, McMURDY & CO.,
24dec4w Philadelphia, Pa.

QUEER preparations with queer names, are now-a-days compounded, almost without number, many unquestionably worthless, and many still worse, absolutely injurious. The Alisma is, we are convinced, an exception to either of these categories. We have seen it *tried* and know it will do as recommended, restore gray hair to its original color and lustre, and at the same time perform every function of a perfect hair dressing, which neither injures the texture of the hair, nor colors the linen or skin. For the purpose designated, we believe it to be the very best preparation in use.—*East Saginaw Courier.*

REMOVED.—Our young friend John O. Smith with his confectionery and Oyster saloon has taken quarters in the room between the Post office and the Washington House, where he is determined to have better and larger accommodations for ladies and gentlemen. Number 1 oysters can always be had on a moments notice. Go and see for yourselves.

Books and Periodicals.

THE Household is the title of an admirable paper devoted to the interests of the American Housewife. It is published monthly by Geo. E. Crowwell, Brattleboro, Vermont, at the low price of one dollar per year. As a home paper, full of useful, practical and pleasant reading it has few superiors. Send to the proprietor for a specimen copy.

HARPERS MAGAZINE for January, 1870, contains: Frederick the Great.—II. The Double Marriage; The site of the National Capitol; Lady Fortune; Beast, Bird, and Fish; Paul Du Chailu Once More; Thunder-Struck; The Wife of John Carver; The Swift Messenger; A Brave Lady; The Leigh Hunt Memorial; A Plain Statement of Facts; The Spanish Revolution; Anteros; Miss Bridget's Christmas-Box; The Comic Side of Life; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Literary Record; Editor's Scientific Record; Editor's Historical Record; Editor's Drawer.

THE Galaxy for January contains: Susan Fielding. My Light-Houses. Science and Orthodoxy in England. Ten Years in Rome. The Old Admiral. Put Yourself in His Place. Brother of all, with Generous Hand. Story of the Powder-Boat. In the Valley of the Shadow. A Child's first sight of Snow. A Monument of Trade. The pest of the Period. The Mullein that grows by Sudbury Wood. Poisoned Air. The Galaxy Miscellany. Drift-wood. Literature and Art. Nebulæ.

The Lady's Friend for January. The number for January, 1870, is truly splendid New Year's gift. A thrilling picture. In the Rapids of Niagara, is the first steel plate. The Second is a beautiful title page for the magazine, encircled with the flower wreathed portraits of seven of its lady contributors—the brightly intellectual face of Mrs. Henry Wood matronizing the younger ladies—Mrs. Moulton, Florence Percy, Elizabeth Prescott, Miss Douglas, August Bell, and Mrs. Hosmer. Every admirer of these talented ladies will desire to see this beautiful plate. The Colored Fashion Plate, as usual, shows the latest styles; and there is besides a page of richly colored patterns for Berlin Work. The music is the Rockaway Schottisch. A great variety of articles for ladies' dress, and for the work table, are illustrated by wood cuts. A beautiful story by Mrs. Moulton—Did he Forget Her? is begun in this number,; and there is a poem by Florence Percy, and stories by E. B. Ripley, Miss Douglas, A. M. Dana, &c. Price $2.50 a year, Four copies, $6.

Lippincot's Magazine for January commencing a new volume, contains: The Vicar of Bullhampton. The Persecuted Woman. The Fairy and the Ghost. On Christmas Eve. Our Capital. Sue and I. The Singer. The Philosophy of Self Importance. Beyond the Breakers. International Coinage. Musings on an old Mansion. Going an Errand. The Critic. Literary Lunatics. Our Monthly Gossip. Literature of the Day.
For sale at all the Book and News Stores.
With the number for January, Lippincott's Magazine of Literature, Science, and Education, will commence its fifth volume and third year.
The conductors have made liberal arrangements for the forthcoming volume. Their object will continue to be, to present to the American public a magazine of the *highest class*; and they will avail themselves of every means to render it still more valuable, attractive, and entertaining.
Its contents are varied, embracing, in addition to the Serial Novel Tales, Novelettes, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Essays, Poems, Papers on Popular Topics of the Day, and Miscellanies by the ablest writers.
The Serial novels now appearing in the magazine will be completed shortly, after which less space will be given to works of this class, thus allowing the publishers greater room for articles concerning the prominent interest of the day. The illustrations from an attractive feature. Terms, yearly subscription, $4. Specimen number, with Premium list, sent to any address on application. Address J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market street, Philadelphia.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.
There is a fair demand for cloverseed and prices are well maintained; sales of one hundred and twenty bushels at $7 75a8. In timothy and flaxseed no change; a small lot of the latter sold at $2 25 per bushel.
The depression in flour continues as great as ever, and there is no inquiry except for small lots for the supply of the home trade. About four hundred barrels were disposed of mostly in small lots, at $4 50a4 75 per barrel for superfine; $4 87½a5 25 for extras; $5 50a6 25 for spring wheat extra family, including fancy Minnesota at the latter quotation; $5 50a6 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5 87½a6 50 for Indiana and Ohio do. do., and $6 75a7 50 for fancy. Nothing doing in rye flour or corn meal; small sales at $5 25a5 50.
The wheat market is almost at a stand still. Small sales of Pennsylvania red at $1 22a1 25. Rye ranges from $1 to $1 05. Corn is very quiet, with sales of old yellow at $1 05, and new at 78a85c. Oats are dull at 57a60c.
Whisky is dull, with sales of 300 bbls western iron-bound at $1 02 down to 99c.

MARRIED.

In Bedford, Dec. 21st, 1869, at the home of the Bride's parents, by Rev. R. F. Wilson, Hon. J. H. LONGENECKER and Miss N. REBECCA, eldest daughter of Hon. Samuel L. Russell, all of this place.

On the 15th inst., at Steckman's Hotel, by the Rev. J. Q. McAtee, Mr. ALEXANDER IMLER to Miss MARY ANN RENINGER, both of Morrison's Cove, Bedford co.

DIED.

In Bedford tp., on the 15th inst., MARY ETTIE, infant daughter of Michael Zimmers, aged 2 years, 6 months and 14 days.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

NEURALGIA—*Nervousness and Female Weakness Cured*—A Clergyman's Widow suffered for years with the above diseases; will send the means of her own cure free.
24dec4w Mrs. DIXI, Jersey City, N. J.

THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no *poison*. Any one can use it. One sent by mail for $1. Address
MAGIC COMB CO.,
24dec3m Springfield, Mass.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.
We will send a handsome prospectus of our NEW ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE, to any Book agent, free of charge. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
24dec4w

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.
Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.
Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.
Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.
Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.
Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses,
So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.
AYER'S AGUE CURE.
For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.
As it name implies, it does CURE, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.
Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the Ague Cure daily.
For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.
For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.
PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.
24decly DR. B. F. HARRY, Agent.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!
THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
$1,500 *Cash.* For 1870. $1,500 *Cash.*
A VALUABLE PREMIUM FOR ALL.
This splendidly illustrated weekly journal of Popular Science, Mechanics, Invention, Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, Agriculture and the kindred arts, enters its Twenty-Fifth Year on the first of January next, having a circulation far exceeding that of any similar journal now published.
The Editorial Department of the Scientific American is very ably conducted, and some of the most popular writers in this Country and Europe are contributors. Every number has 16 imperial pages, embished with fine Engravings of Machinery, New Inventions, Tools for the Workshop, Farm and Household, Engineering Works, Dwelling Houses, Public Buildings.
A journal of so much intrinsic value, at the low price of $3 a year, ought to have, in this thriving country, A MILLION READERS.
Whoever reads the Scientific American is entertained and instructed, without being bothered with hard words and dry details.
TO INVENTORS AND MECHANICS this journal is of special value, as it contains a weekly report of all patents issued at Washington, with copious notices of the leading American and European Inventions. The Publishers of the Scientific American are the most Extensive Patent Solicitors in the world, and have unequalled facilities for gathering a complete knowledge of the progress of Invention and Discovery throughout the world. And with a New Volume, at the opening of a century, during which this journal has held the first place in Science and Mechanical Literature, the Publishers will issue on January first the large and splendid Steel Engravings by John Sartain of Philadelphia, entitled:
"MEN OF PROGRESS—AMERICAN INVENTORS,"
the plate costing nearly $1,000 to engrave, and contains nineteen likenesses of Illustrious American Inventors. It is a superb work of art.
Single pictures, printed on heavy paper, will be sold at $10, but any one subscribing for the Scientific American the paper will be sent for one year, together with a copy of the engraving, on receipt of $10. The picture is also offered as a premium for clubs of subscribers.
$1,500 CASH PRIZES.
In addition to the above premium, the Publishers will pay $1,500 in Cash Prizes for lists of subscribers sent in by February 10, 1870. Persons who want to compete for these prizes, should send at once for prospectus and blanks for names.
Terms of Scientific American, one year $3.00; six months $1.50; four months $1.00. To Clubs of 10 and upwards, terms $2.50 per annum. Specimen copies sent free. Address the Publishers
MUNN & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
How to Get Patents.—A pamphlet of Patent Laws and instruction to Inventors sent free.
dec24

1786. THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE 1870.
Is the largest and cheapest weekly paper published west of the Alleghenies. It circulates very extensively all over Westernern Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, Western Virginia and the great West.
It contains all the leading Editorials of the Daily Edition on Politics, Literature, Science, and the Topics of the Day. It is the recognized organ of the Great Republican Party of Allegheny county, which gave its 11,000 majority for President Grant.
It furnishes the most reliable MARKET REPORTS, and on this account has become most popular with Merchants, Drovers and Farmers, who look upon it as an indispensable necessity in their business.
It gives the latest quotations in Wool, Cattle, Dry Goods, Groceries and the Produce of the Farm. It is the only paper that reports the Live Stock Market of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Specially for itself, giving each week a full report of the number of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep sold, weight of each, price paid, and the name of the seller and Buyer.
In all cases of littigation in the Courts, the Market Reports of the Gazette are used as evidence, which shows its reliability as well as its superiority in this respect. It gives the NEWS OF THE DAY from all parts of the world. But it contains each week, in addition to the above, the best suggestions on the FARM AND GARDEN to be found anywhere.
TERMS—Single copy, per year, $1.50; in clubs of five, $1.25 for each copy, clubs of ten, $1.15, and a paper to the getter up of the club. Thus in one year the subscriber to the Weekly Gazette receives an amount of matter equal to many volumes, for the small amount of $1.50 or $1.15, and more matter than other journals sold at $2.00 per year.
Owing to its rapidly increasing circulation the proprietors will be enabled to make it even more interesting during 1870 than it has been previously. Address
PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Prop's,
Gazette Building, 84 and 86 Fifth Avenue,
24dec Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE METHODIST, FOR 1870.
The following are some of the leading features of this most successful Paper:
It circulates a pure Literature.
Its Editorial page is marked by able writing, and furnishes four or more editorials on the issues of the day, both in Church and State, with brief paragraphs on minor topics.
Its Department for the Children and Youth contains a fresh Story every week, together with a "Chat with the Little Folks."
Its Agricultural and Financial Departments will always afford Farmers and Business men items of interest.
Its selections are in the best taste, furnishing an amount of reading, through the course of the year, which, for variety, quality, and quantity, is unsurpassed by any similar journal, and equalled by few. The *Methodist* is a COMPLETE FAMILY NEWSPAPER. It is edited by the Rev. GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D., Assisted by an able corps of contributors, among whom are:
Rev. Bishop Simpson, D. D., Rev. John McClintock, LL. D., Rev. Abel Stevens, LL. D., Rev. B. H. Nadal, D. D., Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, D. D., Rev. J. F. Hurst, D. D., Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., Rev. J. T. Crane, D.D. Rev. N. E. Cobleigh, D. D., Prof. A. J. Schem, Rev. J. M. Freeman, A. M., and others.
TERMS: To Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year in advance. dec24.

GLAD TIDINGS TO CONSUMPTIVES.—A grateful father will send to all who wish it, the directions by which his daughter, after being given up by physicians and despaired of by her father, was restored from CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION to perfect health, without the use of medicine Sent free. Address
Mr. GREEN D. FRANKLIN,
24dec4w Jersey City, N. J.

New Advertisements.

THE GALAXY FOR 1870.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS.
Articles secured from *Charles Read, Mrs. Edwards, Richard Grant White, Anthony Trollope, Justin McCarthy, Parke Goodwin, Dr. J. C. Dalton, Dr. Draper,* and all the leading writers of the day.
FIRST. *Put Yourself in His Place,* Charles Reade's Great Story, will continue to delight the readers of the Galaxy the greater part of the year 1870. Part First is now ready in book form, and will be sent free with the Galaxy for 1870 on receipt of $1.00, the regular subscription price.
SECOND. A new story by Mrs. Edwards, author of "Susan Fielding," "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman," etc. Mrs. Edwards is one of the very best female novelists now writing in the English language.
THIRD. Anthony Trollope will furnish a series of "Editors' Tales," in which he will work an entirely new vein.
FOURTH. Parke Goodwin, one of the ablest of American writers, will furnish a series of noteworthy articles on Historical subjects.
FIFTH. Richard Grant White will continue his critical and social essays.
SIXTH. Justin McCarthy, whose skill as an efficient magazine writer is almost unequalled, has been engaged on the Editorial Staff, and will contribute regularly to the Galaxy.
SEVENTH. Ten Years in Rome, giving an inside view of the Roman Catholic Church, by a late Ecclesiastic, will be a noteworthy series of articles.
EIGHTH. The Scientific Articles will be prepared by Drs. Dalton and Draper, both eminent Physiologists.
NINTH. The Editorial Staff of the Galaxy is now very large and has on it the best talent engaged on American periodical literature.
We have arranged for very liberal clubbing terms with the other leading periodicals.
A sample copy will be sent on receipt of 25 cts. Price, 35 cents per number; $4 00 per year.
Now is the time to subscribe.
The Galaxy is the best of American Magazines.
SHELDON & COMPANY,
24dec 498 & 500 Broadway, N.Y.

THE BEST! THE BEST!
THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
A weekly illustrated journal of 16 pages, devoted to Machinery, Agricultural Improvements, Chemical Science and New Discoveries. A splendid Journal.
$1,500 Cash in Prizes will be paid for clubs of subscribers, on the 10th of February.
A handsome large steel plate ENGRAVING of 19 distinguished American Inventors, presented to subscribers.
Specimens of paper, prospectuses, and blanks for names, sent free. Terms, $3 a year; $1.50 for 6 months. Discount to Clubs. A book of importance to all about to apply for patents sent free. Write for full particulars concerning prizes and patents, to
MUNN & CO.,
Publishers and Patent Solicitors,
24dec4w 37 Park Row, New York.

1870. THE NURSERY, 1870.
The best, cheapest and most richly ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR CHILDREN, $1,50 a year in advance. Subscribe *now*, and get the last number of 1869, free.
Address, JOHN L. SHOREY,
24dec4w 13 Washington St., Boston.

$155 A month made by agents selling OLIVE LOGAN'S great work, BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS & BEHIND THE SCENES. The most spicy, rapid selling book out. 19,000 ordered the first month. Agents can secure field and a $2.00 out-fit free, by cutting this out and addressing PARMLEE & CO., Publishers, Phila., Pa. and Middletown, Conn. 24dec

THE AMERICAN
FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE
Is presented to the public as the most
Simple, Durable, Compact and Cheap,
Knitting Machine ever Invented.
Price Only $25.
This Machine will run either backward or forward with equal facility;
Makes the Same Stitch as by Hand,
but far superior in every respect.
WILL KNIT 20,000 STITCHES IN ONE MINUTE,
AND DO PERFECT WORK, leaving every knot on the inside of the work. It will knit a pair of stockings (any size) in less than half an hour. It will knit
Close or Open, Plain or Ribbed Work,
with any kind of coarse or fine woolen yarn, or cotton, silk, or linen. It will knit stockings with double heel and toe, drawers, hoods, sacks, smoking caps, comforts, purses, muffs, fringe, afghans, nubias, undersleeves, mittens, skating caps, lamp wicks, mats, cord, undershirts, shawls, jackets, cradle blankets, leggins, suspenders, wristers, ties, tippets, tufted work, and in fact an endless variety of articles in every day use, as well as for ornament.
FROM $5 TO $10 PER DAY
Can be made by any one with the American Knitting Machine, knitting stockings, &c., while expert operators can even make more knitting fancy work, which always commands a ready sale. A person can readily knit from twelve to fifteen pairs of stockings per day, the profit on which will be not less than forty cents per pair.
FARMERS
Can sell their wool at only forty to fifty cents per pound; but by getting the wool made into yarn at a small expense, and knitting it into socks, two or three dollars per pound can be realized.
On receipt of $25 we will forward a machine as ordered.
We wish to procure active AGENTS in every section of the United States and Canadas to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered. Address
American Knitting Machine Co.,
10dec4w Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

BEST CABINET ORGANS
AT LOWEST PRICES.
That the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET and METROPOLITAN ORGANS are the BEST in the WORLD is proved by the almost unanimous opinion of professional musicians, by the award to them of SEVENTY-FIVE GOLD and SILVER MEDALS or other highest premiums, at principal industrial competitions within a few years, including the MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION, and by a sale very much greater than that of any similar instruments. This company manufacture only first-class instruments, and will not make "cheap organs" at any price, or suffer an inferior instrument to bear their name. Having greatly increased their facilities for manufacture, by the introduction of new machinery and otherwise, they are now making BETTER ORGANS than EVER BEFORE, at increased economy in cost, which, in accordance with their fixed policy of selling always at least remunerative profit, they are now offering at PRICES OF INFERIOR WORK. FOUR OCTAVE ORGANS. Plain Walnut Case, $50. FIVE OCTAVE ORGANS, Double Reed, Solid Walnut Case, carved and panelled, with FIVE STOPS (Viola, Diapason, Melodia, Flute, Tremulant), $125. Other styles in proportion.
Circulars, with full particulars, including accurate drawings of the different styles of organs, and much information which will be of service to every purchaser of an organ, will be sent free, and postage paid, to any one desiring them.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
154 Tremont St., Boston;
10dec4w 596 Broadway, New York.

IS IT YOU? We wish it distinctly understood that all unsettled accounts on our Books must be closed by CASH or note, on or before the 1st of January, 1870. While we are thankful to those of our kind patrons, who settle and pay us so promptly. There are those who have carelessly neglected this important CHRISTIAN OBLIGATION. ARE YOU ONE OF THOSE WHO HAVE FORGOTTEN? Please reflect, and if you are, have the kindness to settle at once, and greatly oblige. G. R. OSTER & CO.
17dec1m

ESTATE OF PHILIP DEVORE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, auditor to report upon advancements and make distribution of the balance in the hands of Josiah Miller and Jacob L. Albright, Esqs., Executors of the last Will &c. of Philip Devore, late of Londonderry township, Bedford county, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Thursday, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.
17dec S. L. BUSSELL, Aud'r.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.—The Stockholders of the Somerset & Bedford Turnpike Road Company, will take notice that an election will be held at the house of A. P. Hillegas in Allegheny township, on the First Monday of January next, to elect one President, six Managers and a Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year. JEFFERSON KIMMELL,
11dec3t President.

TRUSTEE ACCOUNT for confirmation at February Term of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, 15th day of February, 1870:
The account of John T. Keagy, Esq., Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Henry Brant, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.
11dec6w JNO. P. REED, Register.

EVERY THING in the BOOK and STATIONERY line for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

New Advertisements.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1869, before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Christian Albright, dec'd, to wit: Maria, intermarried with August Stoer; Rebecca, intermarried with Herman Lepley, residing in KNOX co., Ohio; Hannah, intermarried with Samuel Barket; Henry, residing in Clay county, Indiana; Christiana C.; Delilah, intermarried with Samuel Carpenter; Jacob L. and Samuel, all residing in Bedford co, but those above named residing in Ohio and Indiana, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, on the 14th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set [L. S.] my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 26th day of November, A. D., 1869. O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
Attest: WM. KEYSER, Shff. 17dec4t.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:
At an Orphans' Court held in and for the County of Bedford, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1869, before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of JOHN P. REED, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Christian Cook, late of Harrison township, dec'd, to wit: Catharine Cook, widow; James Cook, a son residing in Johnson county, Iowa; Ann Elizabeth, intermarried with Jacob Fichtner, residing in Bedford county, Pa.; Joseph M. Cook, residing in Bedford county, Pa.; Ezekiel, residing in Bedford county; Emma, a daughter intermarried with A. L. Burket, residing in Bedford co., and to the issue of William, a son, name and residence unknown, and to B. F. Tucker, husband of Delilah, a daughter now dec'd, and Joseph Calv

Farm, Garden & Household.

From the Practical Farmer.

TREATMENT OF YOUNG PIGS.

I believe it is a rule with stock men, that it is easier to "keep" animals up to a certain point of thriftness, than to "get" them up to it after they fall away. I find it not easier, but much cheaper. As young pigs immediately after being taken from the sow, often fall away, and sometimes get mangy, which is also an evidence they are not doing well, I give the readers of your valuable journal my mode of management. In the first tplace, at least two weeks before they are taken off the mother, and which is also a great relief to her, I give them a chance to eat by themselves. A small hole under the gate or fence allows the young pigs to creep through to an adjoining small enclosure, where I leave them to eat milk, potatoes boiled, corn or mush, apples, or a little whole grain. A pig's stomach is of the composite order; it will hold and likes variety. A hunk of cracklings, to be get at the soap boiler's, broken off, boiled and mixed with the potatoes or mush, is greatly relished occasionally.

To make pigs thrive, the feeder must take an interest in them—watch their progress from day to day; see what they relish, giving them always *enough*, but never allowing them to leave any. Keep their appetites always whetted up. When the mother is finally taken away, they hardly miss her, *and go on* thriving without interruption. What is called mange results either from heat of too many being together, or else from insufficient food. It can be cured by removal of these two causes, and giving a thorough washing all over with soap-lather and tepid water—especially behind the ears. Till very cold weather, give no straw, or if any is allowed, change it frequently. Nothing contributes more to mange in hogs than dirty straw. Sweep out thoroughly the plank floor, on which alone hogs should be allowed to sleep, and whitewash the sides and corners.

Boil or steam small potatoes, pumpkins, squashes, cabbage, turnips, also meal, and feed the young growing pigs with them. Give them access to charcoal and occasionally wood ashes, as an appetizer, and there is no difficulty in making money out of pork.

I consider *any thing* fed to hogs *raw*, as half wasted. By use of a Prindle steamer, the nutritious elements of food are developed, and fifty per cent. saved of everything consumed; of which is about the same thing, fifty per cent. of *nutriment* added.

Mr. Editor, I am not rich in this world's goods, and steam my hog food because I cannot afford to do otherwise. I have some rich neighbors whose farms are twice the size of mine, and they feed whole corn on the ear. When I get clear of mortgages I can do the same.

J. WARE.

Lebanon Co., P.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF HAY, CORN AND ROOTS.

An acre of ground retained expressly for hay yields on the average not more than one half ton of vegetable food; an equal space planted with carrots of ruta bagas will yield from ten to twenty tons, (say fifteen tons,) which is by no means a high average, and has often been attained without any extra ordinary cultivation. It has been ascertained by careful experiment that three working horses, fifteen and one half hands high, consume hay at the rate of two hundred pounds per week, or five tons and one thousand and forty-eight pounds per annum. By repetition of the same experiment it was found that an unworked horse consumes hay at the rate of four and one quarter tons per annum.

The produce, therefore, of nearly six acres of land is necessary to support a working-horse for one year; but half an acre of carrots (at six hundred bushels per acre) with the addition of chopped straw, while the season for them lasts, will do as well, if not better. These things do not admit of doubt; they have been the subject of exact trials, as some of our agricultural friends can testify.

It has also been proved that the value of one bushel of corn, together with the fodder upon which it grew, will keep a horse in good working order for a week. An acre planted with corn, and yielding sixty bushels, will be ample to keep a good sized horse in working order for one year.

Let the farmer, then, consider whether it is better to maintain a horse on the produce of half an acre of ruta-bagas or carrots, or upon the produce of an acre of corn, or, on the other hand, upon the hay and grain from six acres of good land to produce the necessary hay and grain as above. The same reasoning might be made use of in the feeding of cattle and sheep.—*Stock Journal.*

CARE OF THE FEET.—Concerning this subject the *Scientific American* very truly says: "Many are careless in the keeping of the feet. If they wash them once a week they think they are doing well. They do not consider that the largest pores of the system are located in the bottom of the foot, and that the most offensive matter is discharged through the pores. They wear stockings from the beginning to the end of the week without change, which become completely saturated with offensive matter. Ill health is generated by such treatment of the feet. The pores are not repellan's but absorbents, and this fetid matter, to a greater or less extent, is taken back into the system. The feet should be washed every day with pure water only, as well as the armpits, from which an offensive odor is also emitted, unless daily ablution is practiced. Stockings should not be worn more than a day or two at a time. They may be worn one day, and then aired and sunned and worn another day, if necessary."

HEALTH.—If men gave three times as much attention as they do to ventilation, ablution, and exercise in the open air, and only one-third as much to eating, luxury and late hours, the number of doctors, dentists, and apothecaries, and the amount of neuralgia, dispepsia, gout, fevers and consumption would be changed in a corresponding ratio.

THE most easily digested articles of food as yet known are sweet apples baked, cold raw cabbage sliced in vinegar, and boiled rice; the most indigestible are suet, boiled cabbage and pork; the former require an hour, the latter five.

WHY are sheep the most dissipated animals in the world? Because they gambol in their youth, spend most of their days on the turf; the best of them are blacklegs, and they are sure to be fleeced at last.

To cure warts on horses and cattle, take a small quantity of blue vitriol, pulverize it and add enough water to make it into paste; rub the warts over with this once or twice which will remove them.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Humorous.

UNREDEEMABLE bonds—Vagabonds.

A NAP-SACK—A pillow-case.

Is a dog's whine intoxicating?

THE auctioneer's motto—Buy and sell.

A FRIENDLY suit—A Quaker's dress.

MOTTO for chess players—Act on the square.

LOVERS, like armies, get along well enough till engaged.

A LOG not always kept by sailors—The decalogue.

PRIDE goeth before a fall. It also goeth before a waterfall.

A MAN in Frankford advertises for a situation: "Work not so much an object as good wages."

IT doesn't follow that a man dislikes his bed because he turns his back upon it.

"NONE but the brave deserve the fair,"—and none but the brave can live with some of them.

IF the Onondago giant were to wake up suddenly, what great African traveler would he resemble? Living-stone.

IT is generally believed that Cowper was a Free Mason, as he wished to erect a "*lodge* in some vast wilderness."

A GENTLEMAN the other evening, objected to playing whist with a lady because, he said, she had such a "winning" way about her.

A POPULAR French author writes in his last novel: "The countess fell back in a deadly swoon. When she revived her spirit had fled."

ONE man reprimanding another, said that he talked like a fool. "True," he replied, "but it is that you may understand me."

A SAUSAGE vender of New-Orleans has procured the arrest of all the neighbor butchers because they barked and mewed when customers came to buy of him.

SAID an astronomer to a bright-eyed girl, when talking of rainbows: "Did you ever see a lunar bow, miss?" "I have seen *beaux* by moonlight, sir, if that's what you mean," was the sly rejoinder.

"SAMMY, run to the store and get some sugar." "Excuse me, ma; I'm somewhat indisposed this morning. Send father, and tell him to bring a paper of tobacco along."

"CAN you tell me how old the devil is?" asked an irreverent fellow of a clergyman, "My friend, you must keep your own family record," was the reply.

OUR "devil" says it is all a mistake about the leopard not being able to change his spots, because if he gets tired of one spot he goes to another.

A Shoemaker with one eye, complained that one of his lamps did not burn. One of his shopmates, who is a genuine son of the Emerald Isle, with astonishment, exclaimed, "Faith, what do you want of two lamps? You havn't but one eye!"

"So you're going to keep a school?" said a young lady to her old aunt. "Well, for my part, sooner than do that, I would marry a widower with nine children." "I should prefer that myself," was the quiet reply; "but where is the widower?"

A Young mother has written a poem on "Baby," the third stanza of which has been much admired. It runs:

"Doxery doodle-um dinkle um dum,
Tum to its muzzery muzzery mum;
Tizzery izzery boozery boo,
No baby so sweet and so pooty as oo.'

IT is sad to witness the propensity shown, even in the very young, to break the laws of meum and teum. We saw a little rogue the other day, barely two years of age, (ah! you may stare!) who had his father's eyes and his mother's nose and chin.

A HANDSOME young lady was observed to be in deep reflection on her wedding-day. One of her bridesmaids asked her the subject of her meditations. "I was thinking," she replied, which of my old beaux I should marry if I became a widow."

A THREE year old boy of a Pittsfield clergyman, watching his mother making biscuit one Sunday for tea, asked her if it was not wicked to work on Sunday. Of course she said it was, and the logical little fellow continued, "'Oo'll catch it when 'oo get to heaven."

AN Irishman entered a barber-shop, ate with a brush the cup of lather, dug out the ball of soap at the bottom of the cup, ate that and sat down to warm his feet. "How do you like your lunch?" asked a bystander. Said Pat: "The custard was illegant, but by my soul, I b'leve the egg was a little too long in the wather!"

WHEN Isaac Hopper, a member of the Society of Friends, met a boy with a dirty face or hands, he would stop him and inquire if he ever studied chemistry. The boy, with a wondering stare, would answer "No." "Well then, I'll teach thee how to perform a curious chemical experiment" said Friend Hopper. "Go home, take a piece of soap, put it in water, and rub it briskly on thy hands and face. Thou hast no idea what a beautiful froth it will make, and how much whiter thy skin will be. That's a chemical experiment; I advise thee to try it."

AN elder of the Methodist Conference in Ohio, who is blessed with large feet, relates the following at his own expense: Stopping one night at the house of a sister, he overheard her in the morning, before he arose, instructing her boy to black the elder's boots. The boy urged as an objection that it would "take all day to get around." Finally, yielding to her entreaties, and taking one in each hand, he hauled them across the floor shouting, "Wha! gee round here, tanyard."

GRANDMA, said a child on returning from Sunday school one fine morning, is the Bible true?"

Certainly, replied the old lady; but why do you ask?

Because, replied the juvenile, It says that every hair of our head is numbered, and so I pulled out a handful to-day, and there was'nt a number on one of them.

What heresy! exclaimed the old lady, and fainted.

DANIEL O'CONNELL ACKNOWLEDGING THE CORN.—There is a story told of the First Liberator which is not unworthy of being recorded. The great Daniel when taking a saunter-ing ride in the neighborhood of his house at Caherciveen had occasion to ask an urchin to open the gate for him. The little fellow complied with much alacrity, and looked up with such an honest pleasure at rendering the slight service, that O'Connell by way of saying something—anything—asked:

"What's your name, boy?"

"Daniel O'Connell, sir," replied he, stoutly.

"And who's your father?" demanded the astonished liberator.

"Daniel O'Connell, sir."

O'Connell muttered a word or two below his breath, and then added aloud—"When I see you again I will give you sixpence."

Riding briskly on, he soon forgot the incident, and fell to thinking of much graver matters, when, after some miles of way, he found his path obstructed by some fallen timber, which a boy was stoutly endeavoring to remove. On looking more closely, he discovered it to be the same he had met in the morning.

"What!" cried he; "how do you come to be here now?"

"You said, sir, the next time you seen me you'd give me sixpence," said the little fellow, wiping the perspiration from his brow.

"Here it is," said Daniel; "you are my son, the devil a doubt of it."—*Cornelius O'Dowd.*

Miscellaneous.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.—1870

As a thorough newspaper, sparing neither labor nor expenses to furnish the fullest and most reliable intelligence; as the fearless, consistent, and persistent opponent of corruption in office and advocate of Honesty, Economy, Retrenchment and Reform in public affairs; as the sworn foe of "Rings" and every description of dishonest combination,—just as ready to expose their practices in the Republican as Democratic party, and even more so, because it holds that a party that will cast out offenders of this description entitles itself to the confidence of the people—as an Independent Republican journal, the advocate of the rights and interests of the people,—THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL needs no new introduction to the reading public.

IT IS A PROGRESSIVE PAPER, and keeps up in the march of improvement and the development of ideas. Thoroughly alive to everything that is valuable or interesting, it identifies itself at once and heartily with whatever seems calculated to improve mankind and elevate the standard of intelligence and morality. As a Republican journal of the strictest sect, it deals with political questions with an earnest wish to get at the truth and place only good and capable men in office.

IT IS A PEOPLE'S PAPER, and relies on their support and good opinion rather than the favors of political leaders. Nor has it done so in vain. Its independent course---more especially in denouncing legislative corruption and exposing the practices of thieves in office--has made it the favorite of the masses and the feared of dishonest aspirants and debauched party leaders. Of the reputation it has earned in this respect it is sincerely proud; and it wishes no different standing in the field of journalism in this regard than a discriminating public promptly accord to it. To prove faithful to their confidence and good opinion will be its constant endeavor.

IT IS A LIVE PAPER, and ranks with the leading journals which are thoroughly awake to all that is going on. Its News Department is always fresh and full. Its editorials are written with a purpose in view. Its Market Reports and Commercial News gatherings are meant to supply the most exacting demands of the business public.

IT IS A PROSPEROUS AND GROWING PAPER, having from the start gone ahead, outstripping older occupants of the field of journalism; and it has attained to a prosperity and come to exert an influence second to no paper in the State. That it has fairly won the rank of the first paper in Pennsylvania is the verdict of newspaper readers in general.

IT IS A PAPER OF INFLUENCE, it being read more generally than any other Pittsburgh paper by the business, professional and thinking classes. It is always found where the latest and fullest news is sought, and an independent paper prized,---in Banking Houses, Counting Rooms and the Family Circle, where it is welcomed as a business and intellectual necessity, and where its influence is constant and increasing.

ITS PAST COURSE IS ITS BEST RECOMMENDATION, and it is felt that there is no necessity for indulging in new professions or making fresh promises. It means, while adhering to its standard in politics and morals, to improve as it progresses, and omit nothing that will add to its strength or increase its usefulness.

THE NEXT YEAR.

THE COMMERCIAL enters on another year strong and hopeful, and with a deliberate purpose consistent with what has been said above. And it does not hesitate to ask the co-operation of all who approve of that purpose. No hesitation is felt in saying that it desires this support in increasing its circulation and enlarging the sphere of its usefulness. The season is at hand when Congress and the Legislature will be in session, and stirring events at both the National and State Capital will be transpiring. The measures of the splendid administration of General Grant will soon be before the country—embracing questions of the deepest interest to every reader and tax-payer. The State Legislature, too, will present matters of interest. Abroad, the signs are animating; and at home in the field of politics, popular movements relating to education and religious questions are appearing, of which no one should permit himself to be ignorant, and concerning which all is essential to be known will be the aim of the COMMERCIAL to give.

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The January numbers will be printed from new type, and arrangements have been made, which, it is hoped, will secure regular and early publication.

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A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

BEDFORD, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

BEDFORD, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—MRS. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.

JACOB BOWSER.

BEDFORD, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.

JOHN KEEFE.

BEDFORD, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.

AUGUSTUS GARVER.

BEDFORD, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

BEDFORD, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

BEDFORD, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured,

Yours &c. A. F. MILLER.

BEDFORD, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

BEDFORD, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it.

JOHN HARRIS.

This excellent PAIN CURE is prepared only by W. W. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa., to whom all orders for the medicine should be addressed.

4june'69:1y

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